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Oil Rationing Simplified; Ulster Premier Resigns; R. I. Press Measure Vetoed

The World's Day—April 29, 1943

Washington: Mails to Be Used in Oil Rationing

Simplified heating oil ration procedures, permitting householders to apply by mail in the 33 States where oil use is restricted, have been announced by Price Administrator Brown. [Page 7.]

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of American armed forces in the Far East, and Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Force in China, have arrived in Washington and are meeting with War Department leaders. This meeting is taken to indicate the possibility of more war materials for China.

James C. Petrillo has been relieved of the necessity to defend himself against a requested injunction on charges of restraining trade by forbidding members of the American Federation of Musicians to make musical recordings. On motion filed by the Department of Justice, Federal Judge John P. Barnes at Chicago dismissed the Government's second suit against Mr. Petrillo, without prejudice.

U. S. A., the new one ounce propaganda magazine published by the Office of War Information, is off the press to carry its messages abroad in about a dozen foreign languages. The second issue of Victory, overseas magazine of the OWI that has been accused of playing politics on the fourth-term issue, is also out. [Page 7.]

Lower prices or higher wages are imperative, Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, said in calling an extraordinary meeting of the union's Executive Board for May 14 in Cleveland. [Page 11.]

Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said the $13,000,000,000 Second War Loan already is assured of being oversubscribed by $2,500,000,000, with considerable sales still to be reported. The drive opened April 12 and closes April 30 at midnight.

The Senate voted to consider Monday a bill by Senator Connally (D) of Texas authorizing Government seizure of struck mines or industrial plants after the measure's author said Congress faces the question whether "a dictator" in the person of John L. Lewis should be permitted to "override the constitutional authority of Government."

Europe: Ulster Prime Minister Andrews Resigns

Prime Minister John Miller Andrews of Northern Ireland has tendered his resignation to the Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, and it is expected that Sir Basil Brooke, Minister of Commerce, will be asked to form a new government.

The Dionne quintuplets will sponsor five ocean freighters, each bearing the name of one of the famous Canadian sisters. The launching will take place at Superior, Wis., on May 9.

Paul Reynaud, former French Premier, is being held in a dark cell in a Pyrenean prison, and is writing his memoirs which will cause a "sensation after the war," says Pierre Vienot, French Undersecretary of State in 1936, who recently arrived in England.

The assassination of the Mayor of Besançon in France was reported by the Swiss Telegraph Agency.

The French-Swiss frontier was kept closed for the third consecutive day by Italian occupation authorities. Even French newspapers were not permitted to be brought into Switzerland and Swiss citizens on a holiday in France were detained there.

Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, is conferring with Adolf Hitler, according to a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, which claims to have received its information from sources with Axis connections.

New England: R. I. Newspaper Measure Vetoed

A Rhode Island measure that would have required newspapers in that State to publish the names and addresses of the writers of all editorials and letters was vetoed today by Gov. J. Howard McGrath.

Simplified service and sensible menus were keynotes of today's luncheon session of the 19th annual New England Hotelmen's Wartime Conference at the Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall today signed a bill which he submitted to the Legislature four days ago authorizing the State Treasurer to invest $6,000,000 in State funds in Second War Loan bonds.

Massachusetts business trucks will have new steel registration plates for 1944, the War Production Board announced today. This has been made possible by release of 12 tons of material previously frozen by the Government.

To meet the teacher shortage in Maine, a recruiting campaign was announced by Dr. Harry V. Gilson, State Commissioner of Education. He said at Augusta, Maine, that many former teachers must be brought "back on the job" if some of the high schools, where the lack of teachers pinches hardest, were to be kept going.

Another war is inevitable unless the United States commits itself now to a positive role in postwar collaboration, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota declared in an interview here today.

Retail prices of all food and drink served in public eating places in Rhode Island will be frozen at midnight tonight at the level of the week of April 4, said OPA Administrator Christopher Del Sesto, who explained the action had been taken to halt undue rises in food prices.

National: Ship Named for Scripps Launched

Honoring Edward W. Scripps, founder of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, the 10,500-ton Liberty ship bearing his name was launched by the California Shipbuilding Yards at Wilmington.

Americas: United Front Planned in Argentina

The national convention of the Radical Party has accepted the Socialist Party proposal to form a united front of democratic elements in Argentina in the September Presidential election, it was announced in Buenos Aires.

Canada: Rest-Period Demand Closes Boeing Plants

Labor insistence on 10-minute rest periods on each shift has closed the Vancouver and Sea Island plants of Boeing Aircraft Ltd., of Canada, Federal authorities having ruled last week that such rest periods were unnecessary on an eight-hour shift and that labor insistence upon them would result in closing of the plants concerned.

Orient: Japanese Celebrate Hirohito's Birthday

Emperor Hirohito's birthday anniversary was being celebrated throughout the Japanese Empire and territories under Japanese occupation, a grand military review being the feature of the day in Tokyo, Axis broadcasts said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

Food Declared Vital Need To A Stable Peace

Dr. Kershner tells Boston group relief for starving children in Europe is the first essential.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Food for starving children in Nazi-occupied Europe can win the peace that otherwise may be lost in the turmoil of weakened peoples, Dr. Howard E. Kershner, Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees, told a luncheon rally today in the Parker House.

"The great concern I feel," he said, "is that the United Nations, after winning the war, will be unable to establish stable peace on the Continent of Europe. Unless food relief is provided, the democratically-minded peoples will have either been killed by starvation, or depleted beyond the possibility of playing their part in the stabilization of Europe."

Dr. Kershner, who until a few months ago served as Director of Relief in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee, brought a quiet, unimpassioned appeal that visibly moved his audience. He told of seeing French school children faint at their desks for lack of proper food. To such children the Friends brought relief in Unoccupied France until supplies no longer could be obtained. Feeding stopped in July, 1941.

Lack of Foods

The speaker emphasized that German occupation of southern France had not stopped the relief work, since school feeding had ended for lack of imported foods nearly a year and a half before Nazi soldiers marched into Marseilles.

Dr. Kershner, who probably would be in Europe directing the distribution of relief food if the British and United States Governments would consent to a plan, is bending his energies to a campaign of public information. He hopes to marshal such a show of strength across the United States that the Government will be compelled to respond.

Both London and Washington have refused to sanction any feeding plan beyond the limited operations now proceeding in Greece. Dr. Kershner said 18,300 tons of food a month is going to Greece in Swedish ships under control of the International Red Cross. Wheat is donated by the Canadian Government. Some other foods are coming from the United States.

Minimum Needs

As the barest minimum for other parts of occupied Europe, Dr. Kershner proposes the sending of 51,000 tons of food a month to the four European democracies in direst need. These are Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, and France.

The food would be 30,000 tons

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Roosevelt Sends Ultimatum to Miners, To Act Unless Work Is Resumed May 1; German Attacks Force British Retreat

First Army falls back in Tunisia as American and French forces move forward.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Strong tank-led German counterattacks have forced the main spearhead of the British First Army to fall back somewhat in the Medjez-el-Bab sector of Northern Tunisia.

Elsewhere, however, the Allied armies continue to grind ahead slowly. Local gains are reported for both the American and French forces, and the British Eighth Army is steadily raising the tempo of heavy artillery action.

The German counterattacks which at first were repulsed with costly losses, apparently have forced the First Army to back away from strategic heights outside Tebourba overlooking the coastal plains leading to Tunis.

But it is extremely doubtful whether the Germans will be able to follow up this local success or whether they even will consider so doing. In the first place, they probably do not have enough men or enough equipment. And in the second place, joint British-French thrusts toward Pont du Fahs offer too great a threat to their flank. These twin drives, in fact, seriously threaten to split the entire Axis defense system.

In other sectors of the global front, it is almost exclusively a story of air power. The RAF has carried out another big attack on the German naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and has laid an unprecedented number of mines in Baltic waters; United States bombers from the Middle East have rebombed Naples, Italy, and Messina in Sicily; a Stockholm dispatch says a "foreign" plane has dropped bombs outside the Swedish naval base of Karlskrona; General MacArthur's pilots have attacked Tarawa, Japan's Gilbert Islands base; and Russian planes have been pounding German communications and airdromes in day-

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United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

President Inspects Air Training

President Roosevelt watched young fighter pilots take to the air at Maxwell Field, Ala., during his recent tour. Left to right: Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, the President, Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commanding General, Southwest Training Center, and Maj. Gen. B. K. Younts, Commanding General, Flight Training Command.

President Warns U. S. Every Man Is Needed

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor and one of nine newspapermen covering President Roosevelt's trip to Mexico and his tour of military centers

WASHINGTON, April 29—After completing a 20-state inspection tour of the nation's soldiers, sailors and Marines in every stage of military training, President Roosevelt returned to the Capital today to urge that the United States stand ready to put at least 11,000,000 men into the armed forces.

He told a noon press conference, called within a half hour after his arrival in Washington aboard the special train whichc took him deep into the South, across the border to Mexico and west to Denver, Colo., that the fight against the Axis could afford no reduction in the size of the United Staets Army.

Every man is going to be needed, he declared.

For 17 days Mr. Roosevelt has been traveling day and night, watching the nation's growing military might, seeing and being seen by the troops and viewing the performance of the men and machines which ultimately are to be unleashed aaainst Germany and Japan wherever the battles are to be fought.

20 States Visited

His latest inspection trip took him 7,677 miles—425 by automobile, the rest by train—through 20 states and into Mexico.

He saw at least 200,000 fighting men and on two occasions attended church services with the soldiers.

He visited with the Governors of 12 states—South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky.

The Governors usually met the Presidential train and rode with the party into the camps and factories in their states. There was no political discussion. The president was viewing the war program as Commander in Chief and he stuck exclusively to that role.

At his press conference today, obviously because of the tremendous concern which both he and the correspondents felt over the coal dispute, Mr. Roosevelt had little to add to the conclusions which he had already given earlier to the reporters accompanying and which were reported at the end of the first half of tour.

Army Has 'Grown Up'

He had two comparisons to offer between this trip and the one he took last fall. Then, he said, the Army was still experiencing growing pains. Today it is an Army grown up, ready to go and prepared to do a superb job of fighting wherever it is sent.

When he remarked that the Army was grown up, one correspondent asked if he meant that the projected size of the armed forces of 11,000,000 men could be reduced.

He said that it definitely could not be, that the country would need them all to fight the war and to win the war.

Mr. Roosevelt was also much impressed by the size and quality of the work which women are performing in the war industries.

He was surprised at the large number of women he saw in all the huge plants he visited. He said that already the defense industries are employing from 30 to 50 per cent women—in one plant there were more women than men—and

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Telegram to union heads declares that strike now would challenge power of Government to prosecute war — President threatens to use full power if men are not in mines Saturday.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—In a telegram to John L. Lewis President Roosevelt declared today that if work at the nation's coal mines is not resumed by 10 o'clock Saturday morning "I shall use all the power vested in me as President and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to protect the national interest and to prevent further interference with the successful prosecution of the war."

An identic telegram was dispatched to Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America of which Mr. Lewis is President. Both men are in New York.

The deadline for the Lewis strike is Friday, midnight.

Mr. Roosevelt's voice was cool and matter-of-fact as he read the telegram, dispatched at 10:30 a. m. today, to a specially summoned noon press conference, but the words of the telegram carried an ominous note.

No-Strike Pledge

The sporadic predeadline strikes that already have started, and that are estimated to have made 70,000 or more miners idle, are in clear violation of the "no-strike" pledge, Mr. Roosevelt declared.

These are not strikes against the employers, he said — "they are strikes against the United States Government itself."

"These strikes," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "are a direct interference with the prosecution of the war. . . . They challenge the power of the Government to carry on the war."

Mr. Roosevelt told the miners that continuance of the strike would "have the same effect on the course of the war as a crippling defeat in the field."

"The production of coal must continue," the President said.

Appeals as Friend

He appealed to the 450,000 soft coal miners "not as President—not as Commander in Chief—but as the friend of the men who work in the coal mines" to submit their case to the previously defied National War Labor Board.

Mr. Roosevelt said he "had confidence in the patriotism of the miners." But it was after saying this, in the concluding paragraph of his telegram, that he presented his ultimatum.

Declaring that "the enemy will not wait while strikes and stoppages run their course" he announced the Saturday morning deadline, following which he would use "all the power vested in me" to keep the mines open.

NWLB Gives Up

The special three-man panel of the National War Labor Board was the latest agency to throw up its hands in despair over the deadlock, and transferred the crisis to Mr. Roosevelt, with a formal report. The panel followed customary procedure of refusing to consider an issue while a strike is actually in progress, or when eithers employers or employees have defied an order of the Board.

Luther Harr, United States Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, said a strike at this time would "be little short of mutiny" and that "even a few days' stoppage of mining would have serious repercussions on our war effort, the effects of which might be felt for weeks."

Official estimates place the soft-coal supply at about one month.

Indications here are that the mass of the soft-coal miners are backing Mr. Lewis, although still retaining friendly feelings toward Mr. Roosevelt, who previously has had their confidence. Despite whatever validity may rest in the miners' claims, the struggle is turning into a duel between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis.

Lewis Displays Boldness

To strike against the nation in wartime is something that only the boldest labor leader would even consider. Mr. Lewis, even by those who dislike him most, is acknowledged to be bold, and perhaps the most forceful labor leader in the country.

Even if the strike threat ended tomorrow, it already would have caused long-range results.

It has enormously enhanced bitterness against organized labor in general, and deepened the public's apprehensions over union strength. This apprehension extends to all labor, although Mr. Lewis actually has broken with, and is fighting, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, having, at one time or another, rebelled from each group.

Mr. Lewis put himself at the head of labor's dissatisfaction with the Administration's failure to halt inflationary living-cost increases. If he wins out in his present venture, he will attract many of the old-line workers, whose unions are competitively

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Text of Plea Of President To Coal Miners

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The text of a telegram President Roosevelt sent today to John L. Lewis and Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers of America, ordering the idle soft-coal miners to return to work, follows:

The controversy between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators of the coal mines has been certified to the National War Labor Board for settlement.

The officials of the United Mine Workers were invited by the Board to recommend a person for appointment to the panel charged with investigating the facts. They ignored the invitation. The Board then appointed Mr. David B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to represent the employees; Mr. Walter White to represent the operators, and Mr. Morris L. Cooke to represent the public.

The personnel of this panel assures an impartial investigation of the facts to be used by the Board in its determination of the controversy, in accordance with the law.

Request Ignored

The officials of the United Mine Workers of America have ignored the request of the Board that they present their case to the National War Labor Board panel, and likewise have ignored the request of the Board that the strikers be urged to return to their work. I am advised that many thousands of miners are out on strike and strikes are

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

Jail Sentences Are Imposed On Lottery Case Defendants

Three Boston lottery case defendants today were given State Prison or House of Correction sentences by Judge James C. Donnelly in the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court.

The sentences followed opening by Judge Donnelly of sealed verdicts returned by the jury against Edward Hotze, Ralph Wallace and Harry Portnoy, the three remaining defendants in Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's prosecution of the number pool ring headed by Dr. Harry J. Segansky, who is now serving a State Prison sentence.

All were found guilty of conspiracy to set up and promote a lottery. Wallace was adjudged guilty of two indictments charging that he sold and received money for a ticket in a fictitious lottery. Portnoy was found guilty of receiving money for a lottery ticket but not guilty of selling one. Hotze also was found guilty of receiving money for a lottery ticket.

A sentence of one year in the House of Correction and a fine of $2,000 were imposed upon Hotze. The Court sentenced Wallace to 2½ to 3 years in State Prison on the fictitious lottery charges, suspended the sentence, put him on probation for five years, revoked suspension of a 15-months' House of Correction sentence on a previous lottery conviction, and ordered him to serve six months in the House of Correction on the conspiracy charge. The result is that Wallace will serve 21 months in the House of Correction.

The third defendant, Portnoy, received sentence of 2½ to 3 years in State prison on the charge of conspiring to set up and promote a lottery. The count also revoked a suspension of a 15-months' sentence imposed previously on a lottery charge.

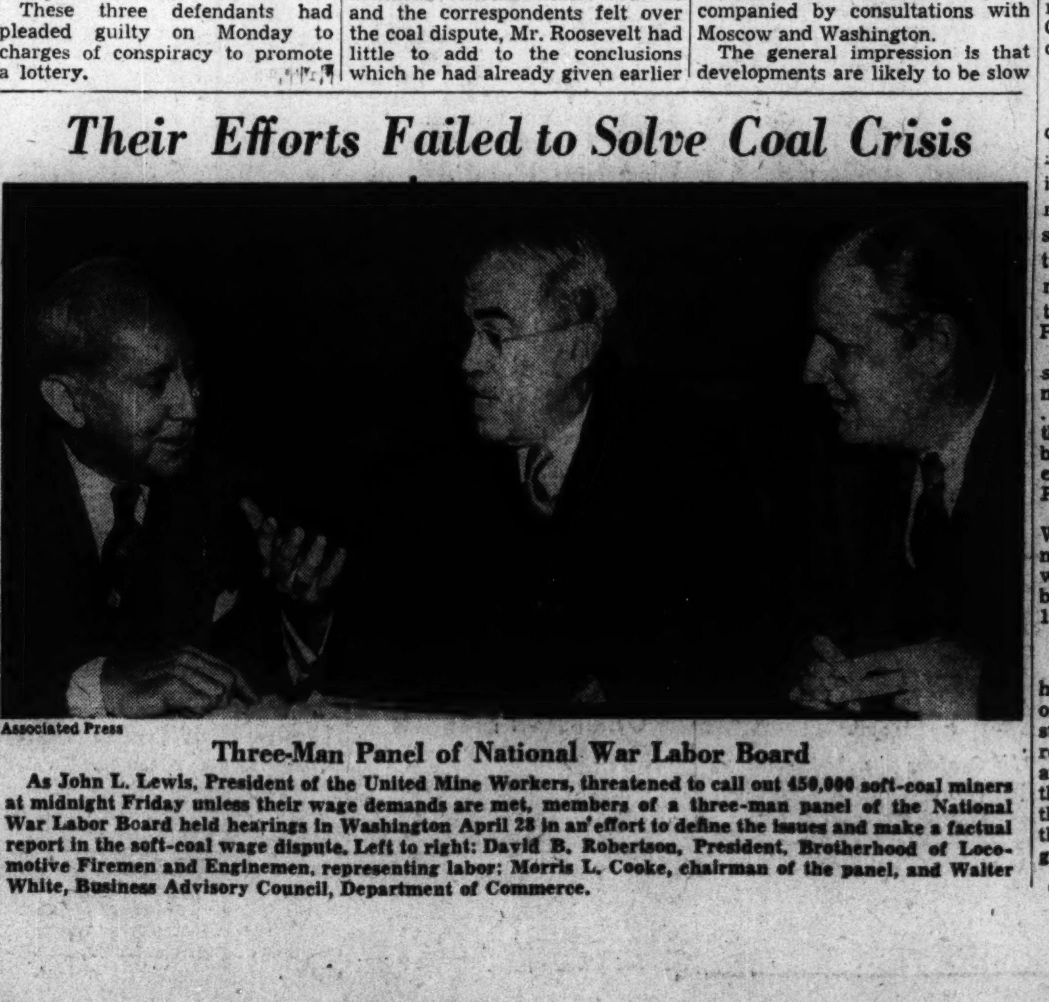
He was also required to pay a fine of $2,000 on the charge of conspiracy.

Three other defendants in the prosecution were sentenced yesterday by Judge Donnelly. Joseph H. Stepner was fined $500 and given a year on probation. George A. Bailey was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction. However, the sentence was immediately suspended and he was put on probation for one year.

Nathan Auberg was fined $500, given a six-months suspended sentence in the House of Correction, and also placed on probation for one year.

These three defendants had pleaded guilty on Monday to charges of conspiracy to promote a lottery.

Their Efforts Failed to Solve Coal Crisis



Associated Press

Three-Man Panel of National War Labor Board

As John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, threatened to call out 450,000 soft-coal miners at midnight Friday unless their wage demands are met, members of a three-man panel of the National War Labor Board held hearings in Washington April 28 in an effort to define the issues and make a factual report in the soft-coal wage dispute. Left to right: David B. Robertson, President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, representing labor; Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the panel, and Walter White, Business Advisory Council, Department of Commerce.

New Polish Note to Moscow Endangers Peace Attempts

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Negotiations to heal the breach between Moscow and the Polish Government in London received a setback with issuance of a new Polish note bringing into the open some of the long-standing issues between the two peoples.

However, the Anglo-Polish conference continued in London, accompanied by consultations with Moscow and Washington.

The general impression is that developments are likely to be slow and tentative if real progress is to be achieved.

The language of the Polish note is restrained and absence of any direct reference to Katyn affairs is assumed in some quarters here to indicate Poland has no desire to pursue this issue further, although reports that Polish authorities have withdrawn their earlier request to the International Red Cross for an investigation are unconfirmed at the moment.

Frontier Basic Issue

Polish authorities clearly indicate in this note that they, like the Russians, realize the fundamental issue is that of their future common frontier. Friendly understanding between the two countries it is laid down at the beginning, must be "on a basis of integrity and full sovereignty of the Polish Republic."

Later in the note it is emphasized that "the Polish Government never claimed and does not claim . . . any Soviet territories." But the note adds that "it is and will be the duty of every Polish Government to defend the rights of Poland and of Polish citizens."

Here is the crux of the matter: What constitutes Soviet and what makes up Polish territory; in other words, is the future frontier to be—generally speaking—that of 1939 or of 1941

Flexible Principle?

Poles here in exile in London, however much they may disagree on other matters, appear to be strongly united in their demand for restoration of Poland as existing at the outbreak of the war. And they invoke the Atlantic Charter, the first three points especially, that "sovereign rights and self-government be restored to those

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:10 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:12 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 8:11 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:11 a. m.

Auto Thief Caught By Owner in Plane

By the Associated Press

TUCSON, Ariz.—Hershel Davis' automobile was stolen, so he hopped into his plane. Spotting the car being driven along a country road, he landed and telephoned police.

Then he took off again, guiding officers in a 20-mile chase. Finally the car thief gave up, stopped, and waited for the police.

Hotel Men Urged to Put High Hats on Leftovers

Simplified service and sensible menus during the present wartime emergency were the keynotes of today's luncheon session of the 19th annual New England Hotelmen's Exposition and Wartime Conference at the Hotel Statler.

Elimination of many of the frills, and a reduction in the number and type of dishes and silverware for proper service—without in any way lowering the quality of food—were among the methods of simplification advocated by John L. Hennessy, Vice-Chairman of the Hotels Statler Co., Inc., who spoke on Menu Planning in Wartime.

"Treat leftovers with dignity," he said, "and put high hats on them." And he referred specifically to Chicken Tettrazzini—glorified chicken hash. Creamed Florentine was another menu item, which, to the average diner, meant little. But, as "Creamed Spinach, Florentine," the customer not only had an idea of what he might get, but eagerly anticipated something unusual in the line of food delicacies.

F. Harold Van Orman, President of the American Hotel Association, said that the Army and Navy looked to the hotels to house thousands of servicemen, not only when on leave, but when on duty.

He pointed to the millions of dollars the Government saved in using the hotels of Florida for barracks for the troops now training there.

Despite the tremendous food, labor, and transportation problems, America's hotels, he continued, will give the civilian public this year the best service possible under existing conditions.

"I especially want to thank the public in general for their co-operative attitude in accepting services as we are now obliged to offer. There have been very few complaints from our guests."

Governor Saltonstall praised the program of the New England hotelmen and gave his sanction to their going ahead with vacation plans, adding that the Bay State will co-operate in every way possible to aid hotel and resort operators in carrying on this coming summer.

Speaking on menu planning in wartime, Mr. Hennessy said that Government regulations had necessitated a drastic reduction in the variety of items on the bills of fare, as well as in the sizes of food portions.

"However, in the face of rising food costs we actually have lowered our dining room prices," he said. And he went on to explain that by eliminating opening courses and desserts from the over-all cost, and operating on an à la carte basis, prices had been cut.

"For example," he said, an original luncheon for which we charged $1.25 has been reduced to $1.05 by dropping the opener. If the diner wishes, he may have this at 25 cents, or $1.30 for the complete luncheon. In the same way, by dropping the dessert, we have cut the price to 85 cents. If the customer wishes both the opener and the dessert, at 25 cents each, the total would come to $1.35. We have had very few complaints," he added.

As to the elimination of frills, Mr. Hennessy spoke of the great savings made possible, on almost irreplaceable dishes, silver, and glassware, by making one dish serve where six had been used before. "This means much less handling, breakage, and dishwashing," he said.

"Furthermore, in serving fewer varieties on the menu, chefs are able to spend more time on food preparation, and consequently turn out more attractive dishes," he said. He spoke also of reductions in French pastries, limitations in the assortment of desserts, and warmly urged simpler and more sensible menus.

OPA to Police R. I. Race Track As Parking Order Is Refused

Narragansett Racing Association today definitely refused to close its parking space at the track in compliance with the request of the Office of Price Administration. Kenneth B. Backman, New England OPA director, immediately declared that the parking space would be policed.

OPA inspectors will be assigned tomorrow to the track to note presence of holders of "B" and "C" gasoline ration stickers. Track officials offered to ask holders of supplemental gasoline rations not to use the parking lots, but Mr. Backman replied that this offer was not acceptable to OPA. It is understood, however, that this request will be made at the track, nevertheless.

Officials at the Rhode Island Office of Price Administration expressed keen disappointment that the Racing Association had not agreed to co-operate.

"We have made checks recently," said Christopher Del Sesto, State OPA director, "and found that a great many individuals using the parking space possessed supplemental gas rations, given them for 'essential' driving. There were even doctors and people like that there. We felt that to keep the parking space open was an obvious invitation to these people to violate the regulation."

"As a matter of principle," said Mr. Del Sesto, "we must now police the parking lot."

The Regional Price Administration Office under Mr. Backman's direction will send 40 extra inspectors to the Rhode Island race track tomorrow to help the local inspectors carry out what is likely to prove a big job.

Half-Century Club Adds Seven Members

Jordan Marsh Company today has seven new members in its Half-Century Club and 26 added to its Quarter-Century Club.

Edward J. Pendergast, Katherine J. Sutton, Anna F. Tobin, Joseph J. Howard, Elizabeth L. Daley, Helen M. Egan, and John W. Kenney each received a check for $1,000 and a diamond pin last evening at a banquet in the Hotel Statler at which they were formally received into their 50-year status.

The "fellow-workers" of the Boston department store who had reached the 25-year service mark last night were given a membership pin and an additional vacation of one week with pay during next winter.

City of Cambridge Finances Attacked

A State investigation of the finances of the city of Cambridge today disclosed discrepancies amounting to $10,363, lack of interest and inefficiency in various departments, excessively inflated welfare accounts and uncollected taxes dating back more than 10 years.

In a 25-page report, Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts alluded to duplicate accounts, erroneous charges and the waiving of delinquent taxes as part of a confused situation threatening the financial structure of Cambridge.

Among the discrepancies, Mr. Waddell cited a shortage of $1,466 in the cemetery accounts due to a burglary, a shortage of $3,345 in the books of former Treasurer and Collector H. F. Lehan and another shortage of $3,161 in the accounts of H. Sidenberg, special collector of hospital accounts.

The report covers the period Sept. 7, 1938 through Feb. 16, 1942. It advised that Cambridge was not only failing to collect its back taxes, but was also not taking advantage of cash discounts provided under the laws of the State.

They GIVE for us...let us LEND for them!

Day after day, on the far-flung battle fields of the world, American boys are risking death so that we may live in Freedom.

Are we matching their valor by sacrificing up to the hilt to buy War Bonds?

The second war loan is on. Thirteen billion dollars are needed. If that sounds like a lot, remember this. Every time the clock ticks off six minutes, the war has cost America another million dollars.

How about loaning your share TODAY?

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

This Company flies the Minute Man flag, indicating that more than 90% of our employes are purchasing War Bonds through the payroll deduction plan.

Student Essay Winner Rewarded

By a Staff Photographer

Portfolio of Chinese Paintings Given to Frederick J. Peacott

The South Boston High School student (at left) receives the grand prize for the best of 12,000 essays submitted on the subject: "China, Our Fighting Ally, Her People and Her Arts." Mayor Tobin beams on the winner at right, while Headmaster Kelly shows his approval in the center.

South Boston Student Gets Essay Prize

Boston Museum of Fine Arts' annual City-wide essay prize was presented to Frederick J. Peacott, South Boston High School junior, by Mayor Tobin at ceremonies at the school today. His essay, in a contest for students in high and trade schools, was adjudged the best among 12,000, and was entitled, "China, Our Fighting Ally, her People and her Arts."

First prize was a valuable portfolio of Chinese paintings in the Museum, put together by Kojiro Tomita, Curator of Asiatic Art.

Mr. Peacott, who based his essay on the study of the Kuan Yin statue, "The Compassionate Goddess," in the Museum's Asiatic Department, wrote, in part:

"As one looks upon the statue, it seems decidedly oriental, but on more careful study, it is neither East nor West but is universal and timeless. Its expression is such as a mother might turn on a suffering child, or as the great Mother Earth might turn on her blundering little people, playing with fires of destruction. . . . The Compassionate Goddess brought to me a better understanding of a serene, peace-loving nation, fighting with great valor and patience that this cruel war of aggression may cease; and that China may return to its way of living, so ably phrased by Madame Chiang when she said, 'Man lives in the present, dreams of the future, but he learns eternal truths from the past.'"

3,000 Lewis-Union Workers Get Retroactive Wage Raise

Wage advances for approximately 1,400 employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 1,200 employees of the Everett coke plant, and 350 employees of the Springfield Gas Light Company were announced here today by John L. Lewis' labor union.

"These gains make the biggest victory that labor has won from the Regional War Labor Board," declared Joseph Mayo, New England Director of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America. District 50 is the gas, coke and chemical workers' division of the coal miners' union.

Mr. Mayo also reported that the management of the Everett coke plant had asked the union there to go on the six-day week to speed up production as a help in the war effort. In speaking on this plan at a meeting of the union, Mr. Mayo urgently advised its acceptance, the union voted unanimously to work Saturdays, and the longer work week went into effect last Tuesday. Previously the men had been working five days. They will get time and a half for the extra day.

The increases just approved by the War Labor Board consist of five cents an hour in each company, and are retroactive in the Boston Gas to Oct. 19, in the Everett plant to Oct. 1 and in the Springfield company to Sept. 1. They include clerical employees.

"This means that workers will get from $65 to as much as $100 in back pay according to the plants they were in and the hours they worked," Mr. Mayo said. The increases were made retroactive to the time of the expiration of the last labor agreement. The raises were mutually agreed on, but had to have the approval of the War Labor Board.

Waterbury, Conn., Labor Pact Bars War-Work Job Shopping

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29—The tighest control of industrial labor yet attempted in Connecticut has gone into effect in Waterbury. A labor stabilization agreement, announced for Waterbury, prohibits labor migration into the area except on approval of the United States Employment Service, will stop job "shopping" by workers in essential industries, and will make it difficult for persons employed in essential industry to leave for less essential jobs.

The agreement involves both employers and employee representatives, with a committee of four labor men and four from management named to sit with Mrs. Mary E. M. Dewey, Director of the Waterbury area for the War Manpower Commission, in handling employment transfers.

The plan went into effect on April 21, announced by full-page ads in the Waterbury dailies. Similar agreements may be worked out for other areas of critical labor shortage such as Hartford, New Britain, Bridgeport, and New Haven.

The key to the plan is a "statement of availability," which any applicant for a factory job must now produce. Signed by his last employer, it shows that he is not leaving one job for another simply to get more money. Employers must furnish such statements to discharged employees. They agree to discharge immediately anyone who is found to have obtained a job by misrepresentation of his "availability." Persons coming to Waterbury from other areas will be hired only through "USES referral."

Retail Stores' Week

Manpower matters continue to be a primary concern throughout Connecticut. Orders have been issued establishing a 48-hour week for retail store employees in the Hartford area wherever there are eight or more persons employed, and the War Manpower Commission has begun a survey throughout the State to determine how many firms of all kinds have complied with the 48-hour rule.

The United States Employment Service, compiling reports from its 18 district offices, finds continued increase in employment of women, and warns that the addition of high school boys and girls to the labor supply when school is over may not help as much as employers expect, because many of these young people are already working.

Check on Appointments

Appointments continue to bulk large in the affairs of the General Assembly. Out of the Judiciary Committee has come a bill making uniform the method of appointing all State department heads by requiring confirmation by both Houses of the Assembly for the nominations of the Governor.

Under present laws some commissioners are named directly by the Governor, other appointments are approved by the Senate alone, and a few must have confirmation from both Houses.

Since the House of Representatives is Republican most years, the contemplated change would insure the Republicans a veto on appointments of a Democratic Governor.

Transport Report Deadline Nears

Operators of three or more motor vehicles must turn in a quarterly operations report by the close of business tomorrow, unless they wish to become liable to suspension or revocation of their certificate of war necessity, the Office of Defense Transportation warned today.

Operators of trucks, taxicabs and busses are required to fill out a form listing the amount of gasoline consumed, the mileage traveled, and the trips operated and loads carried. The necessary forms were mailed to all operators with the original certificates of war necessity. Any report bearing a postmark previous to Friday midnight will be accepted.

Gasoline En Route To Ease R. I. Crisis

The Supply and Distribution Committee of the New England petroleum industry has arranged to ship 6,000,000 gallons of gasoline into Rhode Island within the coming week to alleviate the severe shortage of the fuel.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, after conference with the Committee, announced that in addition he had received word of 600 cars of gasoline now en route to Rhode Island. The crisis, he declared, was due to interruption of regular deliveries caused by unusual demands on the part of Army and Navy.

At the same time, word came from Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that the East Coast could expect no immediate increase in gasoline rations. However, Mr. Ickes admitted that gasoline available for East Coast civilian use in May will total 23,000 barrels more a day than in April. The figures are 356,000 barrels daily in May, 333,000 daily in April. The increase will be taken up, he said, by the farmers' increased seasonal demand.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Friday; rain beginning at noon Friday; light frost in the interior suburbs tonight; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cool tonight and Friday; light frost tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Friday with rain beginning Friday; light frost in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Continued cool tonight and Friday with rain beginning Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:17 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 8:41 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Unlicensed Dogs Liability to Owners

Owners of thousands of unlicensed dogs in Boston will be haled into court within the next few weeks unless they comply with the licensing law, Boston police warned today.

Because these dogs are getting into a lot of trouble and causing considerable difficulty for the police, the police have decided it is time to make their owners toe the mark, it is said. The licensing law sets April 1 as the licensing deadline, but this year the police report many more delinquents than usual.

Arthur E. Mason

Arthur E. Mason, of Newton Highlands, who passed on yesterday, held various corporation posts and interested himself in the affairs of Tufts College, his alma mater, and various charitable institutions.

He was a member of the firm of Joy, Landon & Co., from 1898 to 1909, was with Wellington, Sears & Co., up to 1915, and acted as Treasurer of Hamilton Woolen Company, from 1915 to 1927, when he retired. Mr. Mason was treasurer for 26 years of Universalist Publishing House, a member of the Board of Investments of Franklin Savings Bank from 1907 to 1928, Secretary of Tufts College from 1893 to 1899, and its Treasurer from 1904 to 1923.

Copley Plan Traffic Study

The Boston Art Commission's recently released design for relandscaping Copley Square merits further examination by the Traffic Commission before its adoption can be recommended, Mayor Tobin said today. The landscaping proposal, which follows two years of study, has to be considered from the point of view of postwar traffic, he declared.

No Let-Up Urged in War Bond Buying

Subscribe in the Second War Loan right up to the hilt and let the quotas fall where they may, was the watchword today of the War Finance Committee as it announced that New England is over the top by more than $100,000,000.

The Committee announced that non-banking, or civilian, subscriptions up to the close of business last night totaled $901,312,000, or 12 per cent more than the quota of $800,000,000 called for beginning on April 12.

To halt the tendency in some areas to let down on the theory that the Treasury is satisfied with the quotas, the Committee stated:

"This is far from the intent of the government which aims to seek as much from this drive as possible in order that the next loan campaign can come much later in the year than now forecast."

A giant war bond rally on Boston Common's Lafayette Mall today emphasized that insofar as the Treasury is concerned "The Second War Loan Is On." Jack Haley, one of the stars of "Show Time" now playing in Boston, appeared, as did Sarah Ann McCabe and Ella Logan, singing stars of the same show, and Phyllis Thaxter and Donald Cook of the "Claudia" company also playing in Boston. Mayor Tobin and Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill spoke and music was provided by the 241st Coast Artillery Band.

In the meantime, records of a large sort were being made by some small communities. The town of Somerset, Vt., for instance, with a 1940 census of five persons, reported that it has already invested $3,650 per capita in the Second War Loan. Somerset also claimed the national scrap metal championship with a collection of four tons per capita. The town of Wenham, Mass., with a population of about 1,200, announced that it had tripled its quota of $30,000.

Relief Expert

© Bachrach

Dr. Howard E. Kershner

Director of Relief Activities in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee.

Food Declared Vital Need To A Stable Peace

Continued from Page 1

of cereals from the United States where there is still a surplus, 9,000 tons of meat from South America, 6,000 tons of milk from South America, and 6,000 tons of fats from South America.

This would feed one in six of the worst hunger cases in the four countries. Most attention would be paid to children.

Dr. Kershner emphasized that the figures are incidental in comparison with having something done to convince the friendly peoples of Europe that the United Nations want to save them, now. If Germany makes this impossible by stealing the food, or by refusing to let the food in, then the onus would rest on the Nazis.

Swedish Shipping

The plan advanced by Dr. Kershner calls for use of Swedish shipping. He said 100,000 tons are lying idle and are not available to the United Nations. Their use would not weaken the war effort.

No American money is being sought. Payment for shipping and food would be drawn from funds of Belgium and the other countries, now frozen in the United States.

Unless food is provided at least for the children, Dr. Kershner concluded, friends of the United Nations in occupied Europe will have a hard time maintaining their loyalty during the war and avoiding bitterness or even outright opposition in the peace.

Resolution Passed

A resolution passed at the luncheon today read:

"Whereas there is starvation and disease, especially affecting children, in the occupied countries of Europe, and

"Whereas there are large amounts of surplus food in South America, Swedish ships, not available to the Allies, to transport it, and money belonging to the occupied countries to pay for it; and

"Whereas for a considerable period food has been shipped to and distributed in Greece under the supervision of the Swedish and Swiss Governments and of the International Red Cross, and, as declared by our State Department, this program is running satisfactorily without benefit to Germany: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved that we here assembled respectfully urge that the Government of the United States, in co-operation with the British and other governments concerned, work out as speedily as possible a food relief program for the children of the occupied countries most in need of help, such program to be safeguarded by the agreements of the belligerents for the protection of the domestic and imported food supplies of the occupied countries."

Typewriters on the Way

By a Staff Photographer

Signing of Bill Sends Them to War

House Bill 1372 was signed by Governor Saltonstall today, permitting city, state, and county governments to sell typewriters and other urgently needed equipment to the Armed Forces. Rear-Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, left, and Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Director of the War Production Board, watch as the Governor affixes his signature to the important bill.

Senator Ball Urges World Collaboration

The United States will have another war to fight if it fails to participate in the proposed plans to implement collective security after current hostilities have ended, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, warned today.

Co-author of a resolution to put the United States Senate on record as favoring immediate commitment of this country to international collaboration when the guns have ceased firing in World War II, the Minnesota Senator told Boston interviewers:

"If we try to go it alone, after this war it will mean first of all that economic controls such as those held by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration will have to be retained. Of course we won't do that.

"We will cut down on them year by year. Meanwhile some other nation by choice or by compulsion will sacrifice its standard of living for a war program, and we will be caught flat-footed again."

"Win Peace Now" Speaker

Here as the principal speaker of a "Win the Peace Now" meeting to be held in New England Mutual Hall tonight, Senator Ball believes that peace can only be won if our Allies are sure that a recalcitrant Congress won't upset the postwar applecart by swinging back to isolationism, a point of view he considers anything but realistic.

Hence the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch Senate resolution, which in addition to giving the United Nations some assurance that at least the Senate is interested in having this country measure up to its postwar responsibilities, specifically calls for the maintenance of a military force to forestall any future aggression.

Outlook for Ball Resolve

The resolution is currently resting in the hands of a Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Relations and, Senator Ball said today, it is doubtful whether it will be reported out favorably. He expects it to be rewritten, modified in some way, but just how is anyone's guess.

"I never insisted on the adoption of our exact language, anyhow," the youthful Senator, a onetime Saint Paul newspaperman, told reporters. "What we want is a definite commitment that the United States will collaborate in a postwar world when it comes to maintaining peace.

"Such a commitment is needed, because, among other things, of our past record in international affairs. I think a lot of our Allies and some members of Congress are afraid there'll be a 'back-to-normalcy' swing after the war, a return of the cry to try isolationism once again.

"I don't think so. The events and circumstances of the present-day world, such as the air power and the like, make isolationism simply impossible. It's so unrealistic that no national administration could adopt it."

Police Work After War

Such a commitment now would not only strengthen this country's hand at the peace table later, but it would, in Senator Ball's opinion, show that the Senate recognized that force in the shape of a United Nations command for police work will be an essential part of the postwar picture.

As an illustration of what he had in mind, Senator Ball suggested the continuance of such a command as the one in North Africa that finds Australians, Americans, French, New Zealanders, and Englishmen fighting shoulder to shoulder. It then becomes simply a question of assigning a command to its post, he said, and working out the mechanics of control.

"In any society outlaws are dealt with by force," he continued. "Nations that go haywire in world society have to be dealt with by force. It's been demonstrated again and again that such aggressors don't listen to world opinion or fear economic sanctions. For the world to stand by while one nation grabs something from another just doesn't add up."

Students Guests At Luncheon May 1

More than 50 young persons, members of the Student Group of the Twentieth Century Association, will be guests of the Association at its Saturday luncheon, on May 1, when Madame Chok na Ranong [Miss Lydia Dan] will be the guest speaker. The subject to be discussed will be "A Pacific Front Is Needed Now."

These young members have shown marked interest in the Saturday luncheon lectures by regular attendance and by intelligent appreciation of the subjects presented. It is hoped that the autumn season will bring additional student members from the State Teachers College, at Framingham, which has contributed so largely to the Student Group.

Other Greater Boston schools and colleges already have seen the great possibilities for added interest in their student class work, and the Association has made student attendance possible at these Saturday afternoon lectures, addressed by well-known leaders in national and international fields. The lecture period is from 2 to 3 o'clock, following the 1 o'clock luncheon, at the Association's clubhouse, 3 Joy Street.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "The Karolik Collection" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Shoes Lead in Business Of Big Boston Army Depot

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From jungle boots to ski poles, a large proportion of the 70,000 different items which the Army's Quartermaster Corps supplies to all United Nations fronts surges through Boston's Quartermaster Depot in one of today's briskest merchandising turnovers in the nation.

Operation of the Depot installations spread over seven buildings in the Boston area was disclosed in detail yesterday to New England editors and reporters in a tour sponsored by the First Service Command.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General, explained the inspection as one of three daily tours to show the "awful complexity" of probably the nation's largest business. In his own lifetime he recalled, he had seen the Army's supplies expand into their present world-leading variety from the time of the Spanish-American War, when khaki was first introduced as a light-weight uniform; before that, Indian fighting and the 1845 expedition into Mexico were done in northern woolens.

However, to any reporter who had heard of the tussle in Washington between military and civilian control of war supplies, there were several points which were made available unofficially to support an increasing control of Army supplies under the present set-up of the Army Service Forces, formerly the Service of Supply.

Points Made

With local officials not presuming to enter the controversy officially, these points were made:

That the best business men in their fields had been put into uniform to run the supply business, and that therefore better men could hardly be found.

That the most modern and efficient machinery and factory methods were used in ordering, manufacturing, storing and distributing supplies, and that therefore no better civilian processes could hardly be found.

That "small plants" had received a high percentage of orders particularly from this Depot, and that it would be difficult to improve on the record of bringing all smaller plants into the war effort, a politically important phase of the war.

And that the Army was a "partner" of industry, not merely a "purchasing agent," and that therefore the Army wasn't attempting to dominate industry to the detriment of industry's own interests.

In the business which has been running $26,000,000 a month through the Depot, $15,000,000 has been in shoes. With 34 different kinds being supplied to the Army soldiers, Waacs and nurses, about the only kinds of shoes not handled through Boston are fleece-lined boots bought separately by the Air Forces and hospital slippers bought elsewhere.

In contrast to the service shoe and the hob-nailed boot which were the only two types used in World War I, specialized footgear today includes: cold-climate, mosquito, mukluk (for soft snow), ski, parachute-jumper, rubber, and jungle boots; and combat, rope-soled, and commando shoes, and several overshoes and waders.

Since Pearl Harbor's attack, 40,000,000 pairs of shoes have been purchased through this Depot, with 40 per cent made in New England, it was pointed out.

Back to 1776

The local depot dates back to March 20, 1776, three days after the British evacuated Boston. It is now one of the largest of the 22 supply depots operated by the Corps in 16 states and is one of the six major procurement centers.

It has two main tasks, according to Col. Samuel I. Zeidner, depot commander; on directive from the General Staff, it buys Army footwear, shoes and leather for Lend-Lease, and shoe subsistence and supplies.

On requisition from any Army establishment in the First Service Command, it supplies all Quartermaster items.

Smaller "missions" or tasks have been added in recent months. The depot now inspects factories in New England making material for other depots, a principal task being that of textiles, on order from the Philadelphia depot, which does for clothing what Boston's does for footwear.

Decentralized buying has been set up, so that a recent task required the purchasing of mattresses in New England for the San Antonio depot.

Also, a display room with samples of all items is maintained at the Depot headquarters, where manufacturers in this area can come to see if they can manufacture items for this or other depots.

Colonel Zeidner and his Chief of Storage and Distribution, Col. Herbert E. Willis, are the only Regular Army officers in the Depot. The rest of the 125 officers came from similar jobs in civilian life. There are no enlisted personnel; the rest of the 2,500 manning the Depot are civilians.

While retaining a 500,000 square feet of space in the Army Base, its pre-war headquarters, the Depot moved its headquarters to the Noyes-Buick Building on Commonwealth Avenue a year ago. The rest of the Depot's 2,000,000 square feet are spread over buildings in South Boston, Waltham, and Lawrence.

A testing laboratory is maintained at Depot headquarters. If dried cereal is found to have too much water, a percentage is knocked off the contract price. Little food is refused; all that is fit for human consumption, even though under specifications, is retained at a bargain price, so scarce is food, it was explained.

Engineers Hear Inventor Of Helicopter

Helicopters, or direct-lift aircraft, were declared by Igor I. Sikorsky, inventor of the first practical design, to be "more universal than any other vehicle of transportation, in an interview in Boston."

Mr. Sikorsky, who spoke on his helicopter at the annual dinner meeting of the Engineering Societies of New England, at the Boston City Club, stated that his helicopter had solved the primary problem of "reaching any spot on the earth's surface." He declared that no other vehicle now in use could allocate such a role entirely to itself.

The courtly Russian-born aeronautical designer whose talk drew a record attendance of New England engineers, added that so long as there was room for the whirling propulsive vanes of his direct-lift machine, it could land or take off from the ground, water, snow, or ice.

Keen Interest

More than usual interest was attached locally to Mr. Sikorsky's predictions for the future role of his helicopter inasmuch as Northeast Airlines has filed application for a service of this type to provide New England with aerial mail and express.

While he stated that there would be no commercial production of helicopters for the duration, Mr. Sikorsky added that he would be permitted to continue to build experimental models. He indicated that the Army Air Force is "interested" in the helicopter and is experimenting with a model.

Mr. Sikorsky visualizes a practical helicopter seating from 12 to 20 persons, an "aerial taxi" which will meet the larger higher-speed fixed-wing planes of today at various terminals and carry passengers to virtually any designated location. As an aerial "commuting" vehicle it has limitless possibilities, he declared.

Military officers of the various services all paid tribute at the dinner to the part played by engineers in modern mechanized warfare.

Naval Engineers

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, declared that the engineering ingenuity of Naval engineers, the mature of which is withheld by the Navy Department, contributed greatly to the defeat of the Japanese fleets in the Pacific, and particularly at Guadalcanal.

"Moreover, it proved that Yankee engineering skill is so far ahead of the Japanese that these defeats will be repeated in the future wherever the Jap fleets are encountered," Admiral Theobald added. "It was the same engineering skill which gave the world the steam engine, the submarine, the aerial torpedo, the airplane, and the dive bomber."

Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who represented Governor Saltonstall, was well received after he called on the engineers to surpass the engineering knowledge of the Axis and to create a postwar situation which would provide jobs for the boys when they return home from the war.

Posthumous recognition was accorded to Charles T. Main, New England industrial engineer, who had been cited as the 1943 New England award recipient of the Engineering group. Due to his passing prior to the presentation, however, a citation was read last night. The award of the the Engineering Societies is given only to a living engineer, hence was not officially awarded this year.

'He Speaks Through the Air'

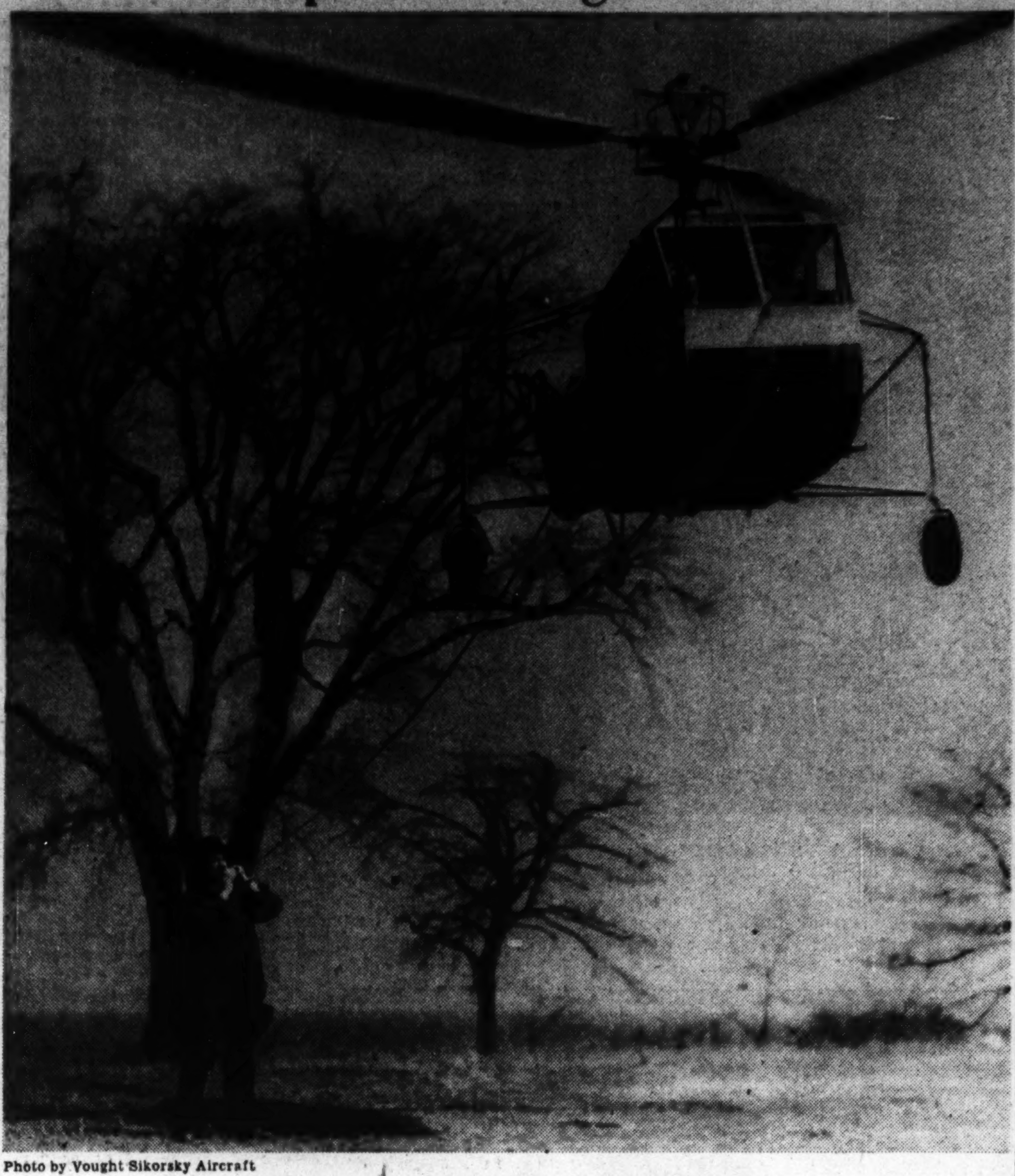


Photo by Vought Sikorsky Aircraft

Helicopter Inventor Talks With His Pilot

Igor I. Sikorsky, inventor of the first practical helicopter, who spoke yesterday at the annual dinner meeting of the Engineering Societies of New England at the Boston City Club, is shown demonstrating one of the communication possibilities of his machine. He is standing on the ground conducting a telephone conversation with his pilot, who hovers overhead at an "altitude" of about 25 feet.

Farm Scrap Quota Is 68,000 Tons

New England farmers are reminded by the War Production Board today that their scrap iron and steel quota for the period between now and July 1 is 68,000 tons.

This is divided among the states as follows: Massachusetts, 16,000 tons; Rhode Island, 1,500 tons; Connecticut, 10,500 tons; Vermont, 12,000 tons; Maine, 19,500 tons; New Hampshire, 8,500 tons.

Intensive drives to get this amount of scrap collected will not begin until next month in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, but campaigns are well under way in the other three New England states. The flow, reports indicate, is much slower than last year. Officials express themselves as disturbed over the situation. The steel mills, it is estimated, need 27,000,000 tons of scrap this year, or 2,000,000 tons more than they required last year.

Christians to Aid

Membership on an Honorary Committee of Sponsors for the mass demonstration and memorial meeting to be held by New England Jewry as the Boston Garden Sunday afternoon has been accepted by 76 prominent Christians, who are leaders in education, religion, labor, industry and public life in New England, it was announced yesterday by Casper M. Grosberg, General Chairman.

More Boston Policewomen Likely to Be Named Soon

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston—with a 'teen-age girl and juvenile delinquency problem probably as serious as that of any seaport city in the United States—has on patrol only two policewomen. But with Governor Saltonstall, who appoints the Boston Police Commissioner, recognizing the need and the Acting Police Commissioner, Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, openly in favor of additional women police officers, it looks as though the Hub would have something nearer an adequate staff of uniformed policewomen on its streets before too long.

Captain Kavanagh declared today that unless something is done in this direction "within another month," he will take provisional action.

Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, now on leave of absence, was strongly opposed to women on the police force. Persons interested in a stronger force state that under pressure, he consented to appoint five, but kept two at work as police matrons, put one onto the job of catching dishonest pawnbrokers—which, by the way, she has done very well—and permitted only two to go out on patrol duty where the need for policewomen is greatest. These patrolwomen received only meager co-operation within the Department, it is reported.

Kavanagh Smoothing Way

It is probable that their way will be easier under Captain Kavanagh, who believes that a staff of policewomen would aid in the reduction and prevention of crime and delinquency.

"I'd like to see a Woman's Bureau formed in the Boston Police Department," the Acting Commissioner told The Christian Science Monitor today, "with a woman at its head, working directly under the Chief Inspector.

"I'd like to see the policewomen put right into uniform, except in cases where we would use them for visiting homes and doing social case-work. But in the hotels and nightspots and other public places, they ought to be in uniform. It would be a protection and would let people know they were there. I believe it would result in preventing a lot of crime."

Governor Saltonstall has instructed the State Commissioner of Public Safety, John F. Stokes, to call a meeting of police chiefs, mayors of cities and selectmen of towns to work out a plan for appointing women to the police forces, either as reserve or auxiliary officers "in sufficient numbers." Date of the conference has not yet been set but it is expected within a very short time.

Summer is coming and with the crowding of bathing beaches, amusement parks, outdoor dance halls, and other centers, the 'teen-age girl problem will require more serious consideration than ever, the Governor feels.

Social Services Recognize Need

Social service organizations throughout Boston are in complete accord that policewomen offer the surest solution of this problem and that more policewomen are a crying need. Prominent in the agitation for organization of a Woman's Bureau in the Police Departments of the State are such groups as the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Massachusetts Civic League, and the Committee on Social Protective Measures of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

A survey made in Boston by one reputable agency brought forth this statement: "The only person who can approach in a public place the girl who is not yet a sex offender, but whose conduct is leading her toward that end, who can win her confidence and induce her voluntary co-operation, or, in cases of recalcitrance, take her into custody, is a policewoman trained in social work procedures."

Acting Commissioner Kavanagh said today, "Women trained in social work and in the handling of adolescent boys and girls will make the best policewomen, and I hope that is the kind of woman we can get."

Appointment of policewomen will be made through Civil Service lists, but Captain Kavanagh said he hoped the Civil Service Commission would consult the police commissioners before deciding on the type of examination and the relative values given the various kinds of qualifications. Training in social work, he said, he felt should have a high rating.

Malden Company Getting E Award

The prized Army-Navy E Award is being presented to the Lawson Machine & Tool Company of Malden today at formal ceremonies in the Malden Armory. There will be the usual flag-raising ceremonies and a banquet in the Armory. Among the dinner guests will be Boatswain's Mate First Class John Hubbard, Gunner's Mate Third Class William Madison, and Quartermaster Third Class Richard Marquis, all of whom recently returned from battlefronts of the war.

Rear-Admiral Wat T. Cluverius and Col. Wallace A. Moyle will attend the exercises, as will Governor Saltonstall. C. M. Lawson, President of the Lawson concern, will deliver an address.

ARMY
E
NAVY
10th

AND CELEBRATING OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

For

Distinguished Service

HELPING TO SPEED THE WINGS OF VICTORY

THE Lawson workers have been honored by the Army-Navy "E" Award for high achievement in the production of war materiel.

Our work may seem trifling compared to what our fighting men are doing on Guadalcanal, Africa, and other theatres of war, but in every phase of the precision production work we do, we take special pride in turning out QUALITY equipment, IN QUANTITY, AND ON TIME. This pledge we will hold until the last shot is fired . . . until the last enemy has felt America's might . . . until all freedom-loving people are free of the dictators. Victory is our one objective.

The battle of production may not make headlines. We don't want it to. Rather ours is the task of helping to equip the men on the field and in the air. To them belongs the glory . . . to them belong the headlines . . . to them belong the fruits of Victory. Let us all remember this when our fighting men return victoriously home.

The

LAWSON MACHINE & TOOL CO.

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

Women's Activities: War-Job Center Extension?

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So useful has the War Job Information Center conducted by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women proved, that the War Manpower Commission has asked the A. A. U. W. to make it a state project, according to Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, Chairman of its Advisory Committee.

Fitchburg and Springfield are already getting similar centers under way, she reports, and Lowell and New Bedford have expressed a desire to do likewise. But major steps toward state-wide organization will be taken at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Division of the A. A. U. W., which will be held at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Saturday, May 8.

As State President, and also Chairman of the local Information Center, Mrs. Franklin is planning to discuss the project then. Representatives from the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service will also speak and Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Consultant for the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. All interested women are invited.

The Boston Center, which was opened officially on Feb. 4, operates under the joint sponsorship of the WMC and the A. A. U. W. It cooperates with such Government agencies as the USES and Civil Service in addition to local employment agencies, and with business and industry directly. Its purpose is to aid the war effort by helping to recruit the 250,000 university-trained women who, according to Government estimates, will be needed in essential industries before the end of this year.

Actually Does Some Placing

Its small staff of volunteers has to date interviewed about 100 women ranging in age from 20 to 69, according to Miss Ruby B. Litchfield, who does much of the interviewing. Theoretically the Center does not recommend nor place applicants; it merely advises them what fields of service are open and directs them to the agency that can best assist them. But actually, smiles Miss Litchfield, it has made a good many placements. Its members, through both professional and business contacts, know of many openings. Also now, business and industrial executives are beginning to ask them if they can suggest suitable persons for specific positions.

Since there was some criticism from the WMC that college women were not doing as much as was expected of them in the war effort, the Center, while giving job advice, has been collecting data to determine whether this was actually the case and if so, what could be done about it. Mrs. Franklin and Miss Litchfield agreed yesterday that their interviews so far indicate that college-trained women of the middle-income class are carrying on a great deal of valuable nonpaying work which is not registered in any way.

They have found, too, that this type of woman makes the best mother, the one least willing to leave her children in order to work unless she is convinced they will be adequately supervised during her absence.

Talks in Other Cities Planned

Among the many problems to be faced, according to Miss Litchfield, is that these women are not eager to go into hospital, laundry, restaurant and other service jobs at $18 to $20 a week when untrained "youngsters" leaving those jobs can go into factories at $35 to $40 a week. "We can't blame them for not wanting to," she said, "but we feel that somehow they must be made to see such work as a form of social service. If older women, who could not themselves take assembly-line jobs, can release younger ones who can, they are, of course, performing an essential war service."

Miss Litchfield is going to New Bedford on May 18 to advise the group there, and Mrs. Franklin will speak in Springfield on May 25.

The Boston War Job Information Center is located in the Boston University Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, and is open on Wednesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Brookline Women Voters Organize

At its third meeting yesterday, the recently-formed Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters voted to organize itself on a simple basis and concern itself with local affairs. Among those present were, left to right, Mrs. Palmer Putnam, Mrs. Frederick J. Driscoll, and Mrs. Thomas Ham, all of whom have been working for several months to arouse interest in the organization of an active unit of the League in Brookline.

New High in Pay Is Reported For Fishermen at Boston Pier

Fishermen landing their product at Boston were paid the highest average returns for their work during March of any time on record, it was reported at the Boston Fish Pier today. The average price for March was 13 cents a pound, according to the Boston Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

On March 3 when total landings at the pier were only 158,541 pounds the fishermen were paid 21.07 cents a pound for their offshore trips, the highest price paid during the month. The lowest price paid to fishermen during March was 6.89 cents a pound for in-shore trips on March 19, the Government report showed.

The average price paid in February of this year was 11.55 cents a pound and in March of last year 5.84 cents. The average for the entire year of 1942 was 6.45 cents a pound.

Total landings of fish at the Boston Fish Pier in March were 13,793,185 pounds compared with 8,773,594 pounds in February and 23,621,922 pounds in March of 1942. During the first quarter of this year receipts were 32,063,266 pounds, against 42,099,066 pounds in the same period the previous year.

While the "million-pound-days" for receipts at the Fish Pier are no longer a common occurance, owing to the loss of nearly half the producing capacity of the fleet in the vessels taken over by the Government, such days are recorded more or less frequently. During March there were two days when more than 1,000,000 pounds were landed at the Fish Pier, March 22 when 1,391,980 pounds came in, and March 29 when 1,113,069 pounds were landed, according to the Government report.

Economics Group Plans Sandwiches As an Interlude for Its Dual Session

Novel annual meeting plans for the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association call for a sandwich supper sandwiched in between afternoon and evening refresher conferences on food preservation. The supper, arranged by Miss Ethel A. Wright of the Garland School, will be served at 5:15 on Friday, May 7, in the auditorium of the Boston Edison Company at 39 Boylston Street. Mrs. Clare L. Walsh, President, will preside at the business meeting.

The conferences, which will include demonstrations and discussion of all phases of the Preservation Project, will be conducted by Professors William R. Cole and Arnold M. Davis of Massachusetts State College. Designed for professional home economists and nutritionists who are interested in teaching and supervising food preservation work, they will bring these persons up to date on vital problems of food preservation in the present emergency.

Similar conferences are scheduled for 10 other key cities in Massachusetts. It is expected that those qualified will attend the session most convenient to reach.

The series is as follows: April 27, Lawrence Gas and Electric Co., Lawrence, 6 p. m.; April 28, Beverly Electric Co., Beverly, 6 p. m.; April 29, New Bedford Electric Co., New Bedford, 6 p. m.; April 30, Fall River Electric Co., Fall River, 6 p. m.; May 4, Framingham State Teachers College, Framingham, 6 p. m.; May 5 and 6 at 6 p. m., and May 7 at 1:30 and 6:30 p. m., Boston Edison Co.; May 8, Fitchburg Electric Co., 9 a. m.; May 11, Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, 6 p. m.; May 12, Greenfield Electric Co., Greenfield, 6 p. m.; May 13, Springfield Electric Light Co., 6 p. m.; May 14, Worcester Gas Light Co., Worcester, 6 p. m.

'Fourth-Term' Discussion On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Should the President of the United States Have a Fourth Term?" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Gov. Matthew M. Neeley (D) of West Virginia, who will take the affirmative side, and Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, the negative. Max Lerner, newspaper columnist, and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska act as interrogators, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Music of Rumania, Russia, and China will be included on the Treasure Hour of Song Program. Licia Albanese, soprano, sings a Chinese Lullaby and an Aria from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings Gershwin's "Song of the Flame" and De Leva's "Song of the Sea." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in his own arrangement of a group of Schubert Melodies, a Rumanian Dance by Enesco, and Tchaikovsky's "Humoresque," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music of the New World presents a "Salute to the Past" in music written especially for the Expositions commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, and the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. Josef Stopak conducts the orchestra, with Bidu Sayao, soprano, and a mixed chorus, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Harold Putnam, conductor of You and the War, will interview a group of prominent persons, including Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota and Representative James W. Fulbright of Arkansas, WHDH, 7:45 p. m.

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts speaks at a Win the Peace Meeting, heard on Station WMEX at 8:45 p. m. Other speakers are Senator Joseph H. Ball; Representative James W. Fulbright. Harold Putnam presides and Richard Salinger, WMEX's reporter, will present a United Nations dramatic narration. Singing by the Naval Training School Glee Club of Harvard University.

Bing Crosby, touring Mexico, will be away until May 27, and Bob Crosby, Fibber McGee and Molly will continue to carry on the program during his absence, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Tonight's Stage Door Canteen program will be coast-to-coast in origin and network, with Eddie Cantor, Kay Kyser, Ina Claire and Mayor Angelo Rossi taking part in San Francisco's Stage Door Canteen dedication ceremonies. From New York will be heard Allan Jones, tenor, Raymond Paige's Orchestra and Bert Lytell as "officer of the day," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (47.6mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam": drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Louis Bromfield, News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle": comedy
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents": Music.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Joe Marsala's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Jennings's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade: Ben Stanley's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 30

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

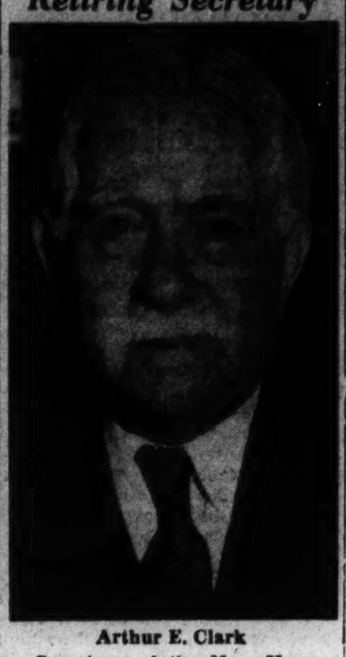
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Press News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Latin-American Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Khaki Scrapbook." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Organ Recital. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News; Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Friday, April 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Retiring Secretary



Arthur E. Clark

Secretary of the New Haven Railroad who will retire Saturday at his own request after 53 years of service with the road and its subsidiaries. His entire career has been spent in the office of Secretary, where he was successively stenographer, Chief Clerk, Assistant Secretary, and Secretary, attaining the latter position in 1910. Mr. Clark will continue as a member of the Board of Directors.

Boston Pays Tribute To Coast Guardmen

More than 600 shipping men, transportation officials, bankers and businessmen as well as port boosters joined in paying tribute today to the age-old benefactor of the distressed—the United States Coast Guard—at one of the unique testimonials ever held in Boston.

Sponsored by nine Port of Boston organizations, the luncheon was held at the Copley Plaza where Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, received the plaudits of an appreciative people on behalf of the Service. Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, Director of the SPARS, Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, accepted the tribute in behalf of the women in the Coast Guard, newest branch of the Service. Frank S. Davis, President of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, presided.

Cutter Service Came First

The Coast Guard and its predecessor—the Revenue Cutter Service—dates back to Aug. 4, 1790, when an act of the First Congress, approved by President George Washington, organized the Revenue Cutter Service. For nearly seven years this Service was the only armed force afloat belonging to the then young republic, and since that time it has continued to protect and save life and property, both afloat and ashore, as well as enforce the nation's laws.

It operates under the Treasury Department in times of peace and as a part of the Navy in times of war. During the present war, the Coast Guard has played a vital and colorful role in the conflict, with its invaders, its convoys, its fighting ships and men, its port and coast protective measures and countless other activities.

Governor and Mayor Take Part

Down through the years the Coast Guard has been close to the New England people, in protecting them and their property, until it has become an integral part of the New England picture, it was pointed out at the testimonial today.

In addition to Vice-Admiral Waesche, Capt. Ellis Reed-Hill, Public Relations Officer, was among the invited guests, welcomed by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate, representing Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, and high naval officials. The Coast Guard's Port of Boston band, organized some time ago by Commander Frank M. Meals, provided music.

The sponsoring groups were: Navy League of the United States; Maritime Association, Propeller Club of Boston; Foreign Commerce Club; Boston Port Authority; Boston Marine Society; Maritime Day Committee; Massachusetts Fisheries Association, and Chamber of Commerce,

Meetings to Review the Care Of Victory Garden Harvests

Now that Victory Gardens are under way—well over a quarter of a million of them in Massachusetts—the extension division of Massachusetts State College is launching a program of conservation in preparation for the big vegetable harvest.

The first of a series of refresher conferences for home economists throughout the State was given recently in Lawrence, at the headquarters of the Lawrence Gas & Electric Company.

Prof. W. R. Cole and Prof. A. M. Davis, of the State College staff, who have been devoting the past eight weeks to Victory Gardens, are now conducting the refresher courses. These are designed to equip home economists and nutritionists in each community to instruct others in canning and other methods of food preservation so that the "putting up" process will be a successful one in every case and spoilage will be eliminated.

Asparagus, rhubarb and dandelions [which many persons can after they have eaten all they can, according to Mr. Arnold], will be at their peak by the middle of May. The conservation program, therefore, has been planned to keep one jump ahead of the harvest.

The dates for the different places are:

Apr. 29—New Bedford Electric Company, New Bedford, 6 p. m.
Apr. 30—Fall River Electric Company, Fall River, 6 p. m.
May 4—Framingham State Teachers College, Framingham, 6 p. m.
May 5—Boston Edison Company, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, 6 p. m.
May 6—Boston Edison Company, 6 p. m.
May 7—Boston Edison Company, 1:30 and 6:30 p. m.
May 8—Fitchburg Vocational School, Fitchburg, 9 a. m.
May 11—Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, 6 p. m.
May 12—Greenfield Electric Company, Greenfield, 6 p. m.
May 13—Springfield Electric Light Company, Springfield, 6 p. m.
May 14—Worcester Gas Light Company, Worcester, 6 p. m.

Mrs. James S. Conant

Mrs. James Scott Conant, of Duxbury, mother of Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, who passed on yesterday in Boston, was a native of Bridgewater. The former Jennett Orr Bryant, her husband, James Scott Conant, pioneered in the engraving and printing business in Boston.

B. & M. Bus Service Disrupted by Strike

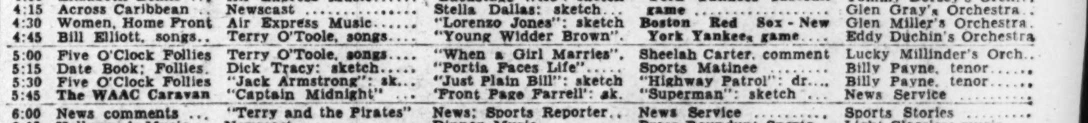
Due to a strike of about 100 drivers and garage employees, the Boston & Maine Transportation Company announced today suspension of bus service on its lines between Boston and Portland, between Portland, Old Orchard and Biddeford, Maine, between Boston, Lowell and Lawrence, and on local lines originating in Portsmouth, N. H. However, the men continued operating lines serving the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The company said that the walkout which originated yesterday afternoon, grew out of a dispute over who should be selected to instruct new men. A few felt they were going to be discriminated against, others stopped in sympathy, and then when the disagreement was cleared up, refused to go back to work until paid for the time they were out. The company declined to pay for the time lost, and appealed to the arbitration clause of its agreement with the union, providing against strikes pending arbitration.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins" sketch	York Yankees baseball	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	game	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk.	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-New	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00	Elizabeth Bemis	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	York Yankees baseball	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:30	Women, Home Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown".	York Yankees game	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, comment	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	A. Templeton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue.	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama.	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00	Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Romance in Music
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the President	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"Win the Peace Now":
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	of the United States	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Gov. Saltonstall; Sen.
9:15	teur program	Have a Fourth Term?".	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Ball; Cong. Fulbright;
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Richard Himber's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	drama; Naval T. S. Glee
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.: Short Mysteries	orch.; George Tobias	soloists; orchestra	Club of Harvard Univ.
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	"Brasil Presents": music	Here's How It Started
10:30	Network speaker	World's Most Honored	"Today's News": drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
11:30	"Good Listening":	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	quiz show	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town.	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Gypsy Caravan	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	The Chapel Singers	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America".	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason"
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch.	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch.	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	"Candy for Camps": talk	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Children's Camp Week	"Guiding Light": drama	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Air Express Music	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins": sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	delphia Athletics base-	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:15	Across Caribbean	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
4:30	"These With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown".	delphia Athletics game	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman" sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Louis Bromfield, news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Noble Sissel's Orchestra.	"Lest We Forget" drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Noble Sissel's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News'	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"Sherlock Holmes": Basil	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	Rathbone; sports	Robert Hall Collins, songs
9:00	Playhouse: Annabel-	"Gang Busters": sketch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Strauss'
9:15	la: 'Bags of Paris'	"Gang Busters": sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Death and Transfigura-
9:30	"That Brewster	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	tion
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan": Jack	Stars in Revue	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader": drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments.	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Songs	Harry Green's Orch.	'What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"N. Y. Newspaper Guild	Day's End: music
11:45	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments.	Music You Want	Page 1 on Parade"; or.	Day's End; News

TONIGHT—8:45 to 10
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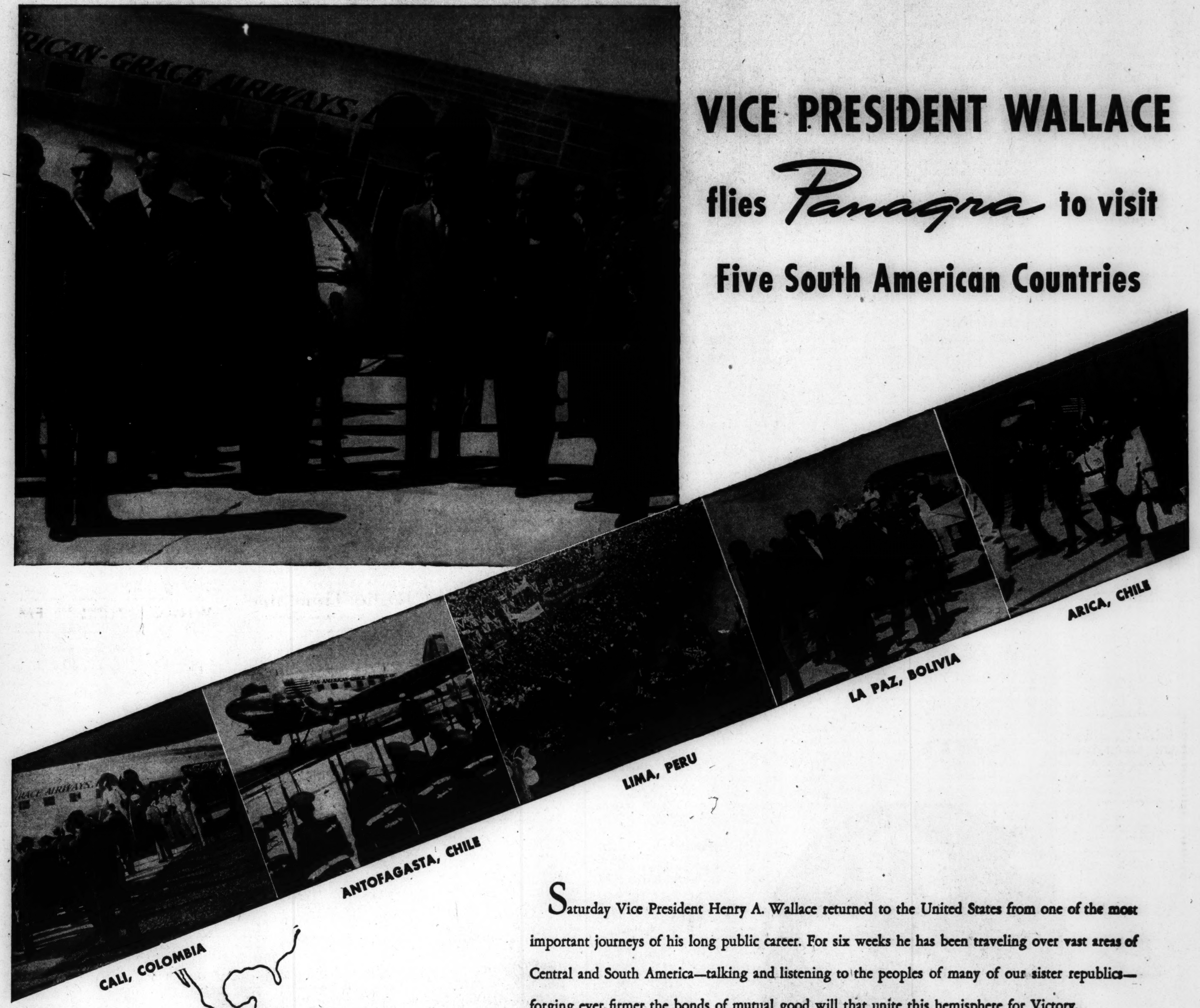

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CALI, COLOMBIA

Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Bolivia
Chile

Saturday Vice President Henry A. Wallace returned to the United States from one of the most important journeys of his long public career. For six weeks he has been traveling over vast areas of Central and South America—talking and listening to the peoples of many of our sister republics—forging ever firmer the bonds of mutual good will that unite this hemisphere for Victory.

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BUY WAR STAMPS AND BONDS

German Attacks Force British to Retreat in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

and-night operations in which 50 Axis planes have been destroyed.

Obesrvers in London are wondering whether the relative inactivity of United States airmen based in Britain during a period when the RAF has been raiding Europe nearly every day and night does not mean a major American air offensive is taking shape. Perhaps American planes are being re-equipped for night bombing. Vice Marshal W. F. Macneece Foster of the RAF said in New York that American pilots now look with more favor on night bombing than heretofore.

Two Russian Heroes Made Full Generals

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 29

Lieut. Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Ukrainian who led the Russian army that captured Rostov, and Col. Gen. Konstantin Rokossovsky, one of the heroes of the defense of Stalingrad and of Moscow, were made full generals of the Red Army today.

The news from Russia is significant for two reasons. It indicates (a) that Russian air power is growing at a tremendous rate, and (b) that the once-dominant Luftwaffe is spread extremely thin even on the Eastern Front.

If Russian fliers can hold a definite edge along the Soviet battleline, Hitler's hopes of a successful 1943 offensive will be dealt a crippling blow at the outset. Although little actually is known about the Red Air Force, it undoubtedly has reached a high level of efficiency. It resembles the Luftwaffe more than any of the Allied air arms. Which is to say that in spite of recent raids on Berlin and East Prussia, it is not designed for distance or pattern bombing, but is intended primarily to function as an auxiliary of ground forces, giving it more or less the character of mobile artillery.

North Africa:

Nazi Counterattack Forces Back British

Field dispatches from Tunisia and communiqués issued at the Headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said the first of the Nazi counterattacks against the British penetration was launched by infantrymen supported by 30 tanks late in the afternoon of April 28 on the Djebel Bou Auokaz, 12 miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab. The British defenders hurled it back in one of the most sanguinary battles of the entire North African campaign.

The Germans, however, reformed and put on a second attack which dislodged British advance units and sent them a short distance back to new positions. Fighting continued through the moonlight night. Tanks and artillery bolstered the stand of the British infantry.

Meanwhile, Americans were reported to have made gains in the north in a bitter struggle over difficult terrain. There was heavy fighting in the area west of Jefna, and Bald Hill; 28 miles southwest of Bizerte, remained the scene of fierce combat. Other encounters took place in the Djebel Azurat area.

Enemy troops facing the Americans and the British First Army are composed entirely of German units. On the Eighth Army Front, where even more difficult terrain restricted operations to patrol activities with little British gains, Axis forces were reported to be 30 per cent Italian and 70 per cent German.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's Army has advanced about seven miles along the coast toward Bou Ficha since the start of his present offensive, three miles in the center and two miles on the left.

Low clouds hampered air operations, but Allied planes destroyed 17 Axis aircraft in the fighting over Tunisia and related assaults against Mediterranean traffic while two Allied planes were reported missing. Light bombers and fighting bombers started fires in Axis-held areas and destroyed vehicles, communiqués said.

One enemy vessel, identified by Western Desert Air Force observers as a landing craft, was sunk in an aerial sweep over the Gulf of Tunis and three others, two of which were believed to be gasoline carriers, were left aflame. Another ship was set afire in the Sicilian Straits. Several others were damaged.

In Cairo, it was announced that two Liberator formations of the Ninth United States Air Force had struck simultaneously in daylight April 28 at Naples, Italy, and the Sicilian port of Messina and had shot down five enemy fighters which rose to intercept them.

A United States communiqué said the Naples attack resulted in numerous direct hits on the Vittorio Emanuele Mole and vicinity. One Messerschmitt 109 was destroyed.

Numerous direct hits were reported scored with heavy-caliber bombs on the ferry slips, terminal building, in railroad sidings, and on a port power station at Messina.

"Large explosions with fires and heavy black smoke resulted," the communiqué said. "The bomber formation was attacked by a large force of enemy fighters, of which at least four were shot down."

One American plane failed to return.

Roar of Artillery Heard Day and Night

A delayed dispatch from British Eighth Army Field Headquarters said the Nazi Command has massed probably the biggest concentration of artillery the Germans have employed anywhere outside of Russia in the hills of its southern front.

Against this formidable array, General Montgomery is using even greater artillery strength and the thunder of scores of big guns echoes intermittently night and day now that the British finally have come up against the nemy's principal fortified line.

This line extends through the mountains west and south from Sebkra Sidi Kralifa, a toothpick-shaped lake along the coast north of Enfidaville, and dominates from the heights both the Eighth Army's newly won positions at Takrouna and along the coastal plain.

British artillery, which proved its worth both at El Alamein in Egypt and Mareth in Tunisia, has the advantage of numbers and skill in concentration of fire, but the Germans for the moment have the advantage of range.

Allies Tell Germans Rommel's Gone Home

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters
In North Africa,
April 29

German troops in Tunisia are being showered with pamphlets citing captured German documents asserting General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and his staff left Africa several weeks ago, it was announced today.

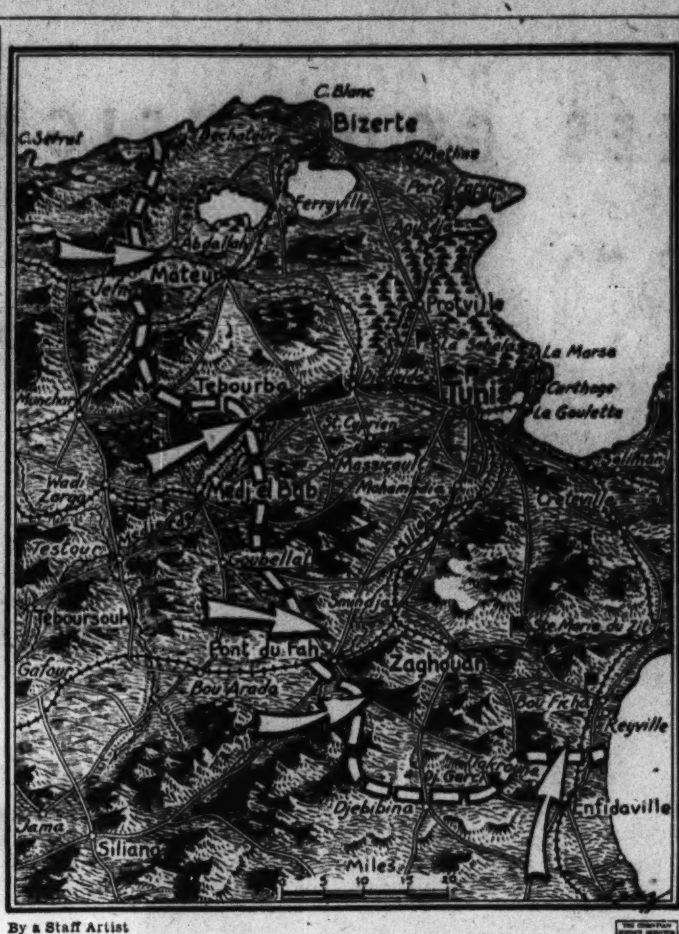
The pamphlets tell the Germans they have been left behind to be killed and call on them to take this "last chance" of saving themselves by surrendering.

Enfidaville and Takrouna are within range of big German 210 millimeter howitzers which lob 264-pound shells into the British lines.

With the record massing of big guns, the German Command also has concentrated thousands of infantrymen along the 18-mile front, all well entrenched at vulnerable spots behind carefully laid mine fields.

Behind these stand armored units ready to be hurled in any direction where the Allied advance threatens.

The Allied Air Force is dominating the skies to a degree unparalleled in this war since the German Air Force ruled almost unchallenged over the battlefields of Greece and Crete. But British officers say bombing alone, however prolonged, is not likely to pry the defenders out of well-entrenched mountain positions.



By a Staff Artist

Germans Counterattack in Tunisia

Black arrow shows where German counterattackers have forced the British to withdraw slightly. Steady Allied pressure is being kept up elsewhere on the front, however, with white arrows indicating main points of progress.

Continent:

Wilhelmshaven Hit By British Bombers

The British Air Ministry announced that RAF bombers attacked the German naval base of Wilhelmshaven April 28 and also carried out large-scale mining operations in Baltic waters.

Twenty-three bombers were reported missing from the missions, which marked the resumption of large-scale raids on the Continent after a one-night lull.

Wilhelmshaven last was attacked on March 22, when United States airmen carried out a daylight raid on the base.

A dispatch from Folkestone said big formations of high-flying bombers, which may have been United States craft, were streaming across the channel in the direction of Abbeville and Boulogne, in Northern France, indicating a resumption of round-the-clock pounding of the Continent.

The emphasis placed by the Air Ministry on the night's mining operations was taken as an indication of a campaign to disrupt German submarine training in the Baltic and interfere with Nazi preparations for the next phase of the war on the Eastern Front.

Russia:

Soviet Air Force Blasts Nazi Supplies

MOSCOW dispatches said the Red Air Force, in addition to destroying more than 50 Axis planes within 24 hours, had raided two enemy airdromes and had smashed German truck supply columns.

Nikolai Akimov, military reviewer of the Moscow News, reported the Germans were experiencing great difficulty in protecting supply lines across the Kerch Strait from aerial blows.

Mr. Akimov said Soviet planes of all types were taking part in raids in those sectors on the fringe of the Kuban Valley in the Caucasus, as well as in the northern Donets Basin.

It was indicated these attacks were increasing daily, rather than slackening.

There was some increased activity in the land fighting in Russia.

Cannonading erupted in various sectors of the front and there were three reports of clashes between scouting parties, with Germans operating behind smoke screen in some places.

From the northern fleet came a dispatch telling that the submarine M-172 had returned to base after sinking 10 transports and two torpedo boats.

Sweden:

Unidentified Plane Bombs Verkoen

The Swedish Foreign Office announced in Stockholm that three bombs from an unidentified plane fell on the Island of Verkoen outside the Swedish naval base of Karlskrona.

First reports said there were no damage or casualties.

The Antiaircraft Defense Command began an investigation of the bomb fragments in an effort to determine the nationality of the plane.

A communiqué said the plane came from the east, dropped a parachute flare, and then dropped the bombs.

South Pacific:

Two Japanese Ships Bombed by Dutch

Two Japanese cargo ships, caught in the Arafura Sea April 28 by a formation of Dutch-manned Billy Mitchells, were bombed and machine-gunned until they were motionless, with the deck of one a mass of flames.

Spotted 90 miles north of Dobo, Aroe Islands, a 2,000-ton ship was struck on the stern by a 500-pound bomb and another fell close enough to inflict damage. Two bombs also fell near the second ship of 1,200 tons. Then the bombers roared down to machine-gun the stricken ships.

In that same general area, a single Liberator on April 27 attacked two 4,000-ton enemy ships, hitting one squarely on the bow.

Elsewhere, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters reported limited aerial action against targets on New Guinea, New Ireland, and New Britain. Over Wide Bay on the southeast end of New Britain, a Flying Fortress on reconnaissance fought off seven Japanese fighter planes and got home undamaged.

In Burma:

1,000-Pound Bombs Dropped on Japanese

A delayed dispatch from Northeastern India says American pilots, flying P-40 fighter planes, have been plastering Japanese targets in Burma with 1,000-pound bombs—500 pounds heavier than any bombs ever carried before in P-40s.

Col. John E. Barr of San Antonio, Texas, conceived the idea and proved it workable.

In the past month a team of six P-40 pilots, trained and led by him, has destroyed four steel railroad bridges, severely damaged the runways of two important airdromes, and leveled a large section of an enemy-occupied city.

China:

Japanese Building Air and Naval Bases

The Japanese are building a new naval base and two large airfields in China, a spokesman for the Chinese Army told a press conference in Chungking.

The invaders, alarmed at the increasing menace to their shipping by Allied submarines, he said, have begun construction of a naval base at a recently occupied island northeast of Foochow. He said the Japanese were using Q-boats—ships disguised as fishing trawlers and ready for quick action against unsuspecting prey—and that the crews were seasoned naval personnel who dressed as fishermen to give substance to the illusion their ships were harmless craft.

The enemy is building one large airfield near the Burma Road town of Lungling, possibly for intensified action against air bases in South China, and another near the Yangtze port of Ichang, presumably for operations against Chunking, the spokesman reported.

He linked the Japanese drive against the Taiheng Mountains with the enemy's "repeatedly announced intention of converting North China into a base for his operations in the Pacific."

The Chungking representative said the Japanese are using about 40,000 troops and are attacking the mountains from 19 different bases around the range.

Argentines Rename Congress Leaders

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 29 (AP)—Pro-democratic groups retained control of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, and supporters of the Government's "prudent neutrality" policy kept leadership of the Senate when the heads of both Houses of Congress were re-elected April 26.

José Luis Cantilo was elected President of the Lower House for the third straight year with the united support of the pro-democratic Radical-Socialist coalition which controls the Chamber.

Señor Cantilo, a Radical (moderate liberal), obtained 76 votes to 54 for Benito de Miguel, a National Democrat who was backed by Conservatives supporting the Government.

The Conservatives displayed their power in the Upper House by re-electing Robustiano Patron Costas as Senate President. He obtained the votes of 18 of the 21 Senators present.

Congress is expected to open its next session about the middle of May.

Whisky Production Resumption Denied

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The War Production Board, denying there is a lack of storage facilities for industrial alcohol, said today reports that whisky production might be resumed were without basis.

The agency said tankage facilities now are available for the storage of approximately 45,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in addition to the present stockpile exceeding 100,000,000 gallons.

Navy Voices Its Protest On 'Favoritism' by WPB

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The Navy has added its protest to that of the Army and the Petroleum Administrator against the War Production Board's alleged favoritism to William M. Jeffers' rubber program.

Without saying just how much the Navy's escort-vessel program has been held up by overriding priorities granted the synthetic-rubber program, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, told the Truman Investigating Committee yesterday afternoon that certain hulls are waiting for valves on which other programs have first priorities.

Defending his allocations, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said earlier in the week that not more than "two or three" escort vessels had been held up by competition from the rubber program which Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes testified has resulted in a loss of 4,413,600 barrels of aviation gasoline, on which the Army now is feeling a pinch.

Jeffers to Report

The Truman Committee is scheduled to hear Mr. Jeffers' side of the story on May 2. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson has agreed to appear May 3.

Mr. Forrestal was chiefly displeased with WPB's granting of overriding directives which have allowed Mr. Jeffers' men to go into plants and take valves and other machinery scheduled for the Navy.

"The Navy has nothing but good will toward the efforts of Mr. Jeffers and his assistants in achieving production of sufficient synthetic rubber to get us over the hump of our necessities, but it believes with the deepest conviction that to single out this or any other program and apply to such a program a directive which gives its promoter the right to move in at will and disrupt schedules of all other programs runs counter to the maximum productivity of our national industrial machine," Mr. Forrestal told the committee.

Overriding Priorities

"Though the Navy has carefully scheduled the valves, fittings, and other components needed for escort vessels, one company has 193,800 different valves and fittings covered by overriding priorities, all of which, with one exception, will come ahead of valves for destroyer escorts.

"This intervention by valves carrying overriding ratings can completely nullify the scheduling work which we have done for escort vessels," Mr. Forrestal warned. "It can erase our whole escort-vessel timetable and unbalance our Navy program."

In another plant, the Navy still is unable because of overriding priorities to secure some valves which are two to six months overdue, he said.

Mr. Forrestal said that Mr. Jeffers had been "very gracious" in stepping aside temporarily when requested, but held that the system was wrong in making Mr. Jeffers the arbiter over supplies of all the claimant agencies.

The Truman Committee began investigation of Mr. Nelson's priorities system after Undersecretary of War Patterson complained that a shortage of aviation gasoline has grounded training planes in this country and threatened to interfere with battlefront operations.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ickes both have testified that the Army did not give ample warning of its aviation gasoline needs at this time, but Mr. Ickes charged yesterday that the WPB had not put aviation gasoline in its proper importance even when estimates were made.

Instead of any program having overriding priorities as rubber has had, Mr. Forrestal said allotments should have been made on a percentage basis. "It's like trying to get 14 people at a 10-place table," he said. "Everybody should have an even chance. Overriding priorities," he argued, should be used "solely to expedite small amounts of materials which are obstructing crucial programs."

Most of the officials have pointed to the different personalities of the men involved as playing an important part in who gets priorities. Without mentioning tenacious Mr. Jeffers by name, Mr. Forrestal pointed to the "variation in energies" that enables one man "to elbow others out of the way."

New Jersey Lists Explain Deferments

UNION, N. J., April 29 (AP)—The names of registrants with Selective Service Board two were posted publicly today, together with the reasons for their deferment, because, said Chairman Paul Slavin, Board members had tired of explaining why single men remained at home while married men and fathers were inducted into the armed forces.

Under the heading "deferred and why," lists have been placed in post offices at Mr. Slavin's order. They list the names, addresses, ages, marital status, occupations and employers of registrants on posters two feet long and 15 inches wide.

Mr. Slavin explained:

"Since Selective Service regulations do not prohibit the publication of such information, [this] Board . . . becomes the first . . . in the system to make known the names and reasons why single men and men who married since registration have not been called to the colors."

Seigneur of Sark Island Reported Taken to Germany

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Robert Hathaway, a native of East Orange, N. J., and as Seigneur of Sark co-ruler with his wife of the small English Channel Island of Sark, has been deported to Germany, according to news received in London today.

Mrs. Hathaway, Dame of Sark, is still on the island, it was reported. Mrs. Hathaway's ancestors have ruled Sark since 1825 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1565. The Germans occupied the island in 1940.

Refugee Conference Ends; Rabbi Calls Talks 'Mockery'

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 29 (AP)—The United States and British Refugee Conference ended officially today with the announcement of an agreement on joint recommendations designed to relieve a "substantial number of refugees of all races and nationalities."

The joint report, which will be submitted to the two Governments, was signed in a closing ceremony at noon by the delegates headed by Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University, and Richard K. Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—The refugee conference in Bermuda was criticized last night by the President of the Synagogue Council of America.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, New York City, in an address prepared for a "Stop-Hitler" rally sponsored by the American Jewish Congress, declared "Victims are not being rescued because the democracies do not want them.

"The job of the Bermuda Conference apparently was not to rescue victims of Nazi terror, but to rescue our State Department and the British Foreign Office from possible embarrassment.

"It is a sad commentary upon the disparity between our professed war aims, which speak in terms of humanitarianism, and our actions, which are motivated by timidity and by catering to the forces of reaction in our midst."

"While we are gathered here," Rabbi Goldstein continued, "a small group of men is gathered in the peaceful Island of Bermuda, ready to adjourn their conference, which has been not only a failure but a mockery."

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Increase in Oil Rations For Small Homes Planned

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss Brown announced yesterday that next winter's fuel oil rations in the 33 States where oil use is restricted will not be cut and that some rations "notably for smaller homes," will be increased.

Registration for next season's coupons will be handled almost exclusively by mail, he said. Local Boards will send out renewal application blanks late in May or early June, so that the coupons can be mailed back in time to permit the public to start filling tanks on or soon after July 1.

Early replenishment of tanks has been widely recommended by the oil industry so that commercial storage space in the shortage areas can be used more effectively to pile up reserves of oil and lessen dependence during cold weather on current transportation of fuel from the refineries.

Application forms, generally, will ask consumers who had fuel oil rations last season to say whether they need more or less than last season, or whether they would be satisfied with the same amount. Those asking the same or less than last year, Mr. Brown indicated, will get their requests filled promptly. Persons asking for more oil will get a basic ration to enable them to fill their tanks during the summer, but local boards will take more time in considering whether to grant the extra amount.

Same Area

Mr. Brown said rationing will apply to the same 30 East Coast and Middle Western States and to Washington, Oregon and Western Idaho, where fuel oil was rationed during the past winter.

"There is no intention," he added, "to extend oil rationing to additional areas. On the other hand there is no indication that there will be adequate transportation facilities to permit the dropping of fuel oil rationing next winter in the 33 States."

Mr. Brown said the new coupons will have larger unit values, and the normal value of a household coupon will be 50 gallons instead of 10. There will be fewer coupons, however.

To facilitate economical deliveries by dealers and for the convenience of consumers, coupons will remain valid for a longer period than last year. There will still be five periods, but first period coupons will remain valid throughout the second period, second period coupons through the third and so on. In the middle West, periods two and three will be consolidated, and four and five will be merged.

As another element of flexibility, Mr. Brown added, one-sixth of every consumer's coupons will be valid all season instead of for fixed periods.

Except in the Northwest, consumers will be permitted about July 1 to spend up to one-third of next season's coupons to fill their tanks. In the Northwest, householders will be permitted to use between 40 and 45 per cent of next season's ration at an earlier date to fill their tanks. Oil left over from last season's rations will not be considered in figuring next year's rations, unless consumers voluntarily ask for a reduction.

Special Analysis

Mr. Brown explained that the Office of Price Administration had made a special analysis of more than 30,000 individual rations and concluded that there was a "need for larger rations for many small homes."

He said the survey showed that the floor area method for setting limits on rations based on a percentage curtailment has resulted in disproportionately large cuts for many small houses.

To qualify for upward adjustments, homes in the northern Zone A must have 600 or less square feet of essential floor space, 800 feet or less in Zone B, 900 square feet in Zone C, and 1,000 square feet in Zone D.

The amounts of the increases will vary, but 26 per cent boosts will be possible in some cases. The exact method of computing increases will be announced later.

Some large homes also will be permitted more oil by liberalizing the formula for computing the maximum amount of space that can be heated. Last season 2,000 square feet was the maximum area that could be heated for one person, plus 600 square feet for the second person living in the same house, plus 300 square feet for each additional occupant. The formula will work the same way this year except that the allowance for the first person will be 3,000 square feet instead of 2,000.

Medium or small commercial and institutional users of fuel oil will receive coupons with a normal value of 250 gallons instead of 100 as last season. Largest users will be given certificates to deposit in banks and checked against, in about the same manner as ordinary bank checking accounts.

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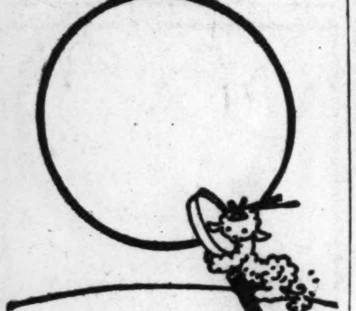

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OPA Warns Public On New Shoe Practice

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—OPA advised the public today that "lay-away" orders for shoes extending past June 15 won't be valid unless ration coupons have been turned over to merchants before that date.

The agency said it had heard of a few cases where people have "bought" a "several years supply" of shoes on the lay-away plan on the theory that they could call for them whenever they get enough ration stamps. If this practice were encouraged, a substantial part of the nation's shoe supply might get tied up, officials commented.

Ontario Produces More Fruit in '42

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commercial fruit production in Ontario, Canada, for 1942 increased to a value of $7,959,000, compared with $6,109,000 in the 1941 season, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Preliminary estimates of the 1942 production indicates that canteloupes, strawberries, and plums were produced in smaller quantities than in 1941 with other fruits increasing and ranging up to 84 per cent for pears.

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German Half-Track Yields Its Secrets

Associated Press

United States Army Studies Nazi Carrier

Here are soldiers in a captured German half-track carrier. The soldiers are American and the scene is at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds, where equipment captured from the enemy is inspected.

OWI to Radiocast 'One World' Excerpts

By the Associated Press

Excerpts from Wendell L. Willkie's book "One World," recorded by the author himself, will be broadcast to Europe and Asia by the Office of War Information, the agency reported yesterday. Translations also will be broadcast.

New Issue Of Victory Published

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The second issue of the Office of War Information's overseas magazine, Victory, appeared today and simultaneously it was disclosed that the first issue of the tiny, one-ounce propaganda magazine, U. S. A., was off the press.

U. S. A. is printed on lightweight paper and is much smaller than the ordinary pocket-size digest magazine, to save cargo space in shipment overseas. Nevertheless, its 64 pages contain condensations of 10 articles digested from regular American magazines, a condensation of Robert Trumbull's book, "The Raft," and a 16-page picture section of this country at war.

Like Victory, U. S. A. is printed in about a dozen foreign languages to compete with Axis periodicals in neutral nations and to tell this country's story to the Allies.

The new Victory is mainly military in flavor, with pictures outweighing text. Included are photographic essays on "The New Army of the U. S. A."; naval victories in the Pacific; naval and merchant shipbuilding; shipment of dehydrated food to the United Nations; the Waves; and the North African landings. The Middle West and its agricultural abundance are treated extensively, as are this country's citizens of Swedish extraction and their contributions to the war effort.

Air Cover Gave Advantage To Eighth Army Over First

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—The British Army in Tunisia has been compared somewhat unfavorably with the Eighth Army for nearly six months. It has only just become possible to set out with some clarity why the First Army could advance only 100 miles while the Eighth Army covered 1,800 miles.

When Gen Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery arrived in Egypt last August they did not step ashore at the head of their troops. The troops were already there, training hard for a future counteroffensive; and supply and repair organizations of Egyptian bases were already in full blast. Further, a stream of reinforcements and new equipment were arriving daily at ports fully equipped to receive them.

It was a wonderful achievement for these two newly arrived generals to get all ready for the great assault on El Alamein in two months. But they did not have to manufacture an entirely new weapon of war. What they had to do was to fit a new arrow to an old and trusty bow.

The case of the First Army was very different. The bow and arrow landed together at Bone. The force put ashore in the first flight was considerably less than a division in fighting strength, with only a small proportion of armored units. This force had to be prepared to meet French resistance [which, happily, hardly materialized] and so it had to be packed into its ships with that immediate end in view.

There was no idea of a rapid eastward rush of 100 miles to try to seize Bizerte by a coup-de-main before the Germans had recovered from their surprise.

The opening scene in November disclosed two weak brigades and very little armor with a precarious line of supply over Tunisian hills trying to bluff the rapidly arriving Germans into thinking they were far stronger than they really were.

Two thousand miles away to the east, the Eighth Army, having bludgeoned General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from El Alamein, was streaking after his retreating forces across the frontier of Egypt and well on into Cirenaica. But it was not only on land that the two theaters of operation were so different.

It has been recognized that General Montgomery's success has been very largely due to the fact that land and air forces worked together on a single plan. On several occasions General Montgomery has paid tribute to the singleness of purpose and of planning which has marked this most successful combined operations of the war. But such close co-operation is only possible if airdromes exist or can be constructed in suitable localities.

That is where Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, Commanding the First Army, has suffered so much in comparison. He had no airfields within single-seat fighter range of Bizerte; and terrain and appalling weather retarded all his efforts to construct advanced landing grounds.

Now that troops of the First Army are fighting under the same umbrella as their comrades of the Eighth Army, they are proving how unfair past comparisons have been.

Navy Men Told to Prepare To Defend Postwar Strength

WASHINGTON April 29 (AP)—Development of a controversy on the postwar size of the United States Navy was forecast by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Director of Navy Public Relations, who advised his staff of information officers to prepare themselves accordingly.

Captain Lovette spoke at the concluding session of a three-day conference of Naval District Public Relations Officers. A total of 49 Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps officers participated in the meeting held for the express purpose of discussing general policy and of ironing out local problems to provide greater uniformity and speed in releasing Navy news to the public.

In a speech summarizing main conference developments Captain Lovette specified the future size of the Navy as one of the problems with which his public relations men would be confronted.

One of the current problems raised during the conference was that of expediting the movement of news and pictures from distant areas of the Pacific. Commander Waldo Drake, Public Relations officer at Honolulu, said that top priority now was being given the dispatch of pictorial and news matter and that there should be a minimum of delay resulting from transportation difficulties.

Airplane transportation, it was learned, is also being made available again to newsmen in the South Pacific. Recently the command in that area had denied the use of planes to reporters and photographers with the contention that military personnel and cargo required all space This meant the newsmen had to spend days or weeks traveling by ships instead of plane and admittedly slowed down coverage of the war. This order, it was said, has now been superseded.

In his speech Captain Lovette emphasized these main points:

1. In all they say and do the Public Relations officers "must support the war policy" of the Government.

2. The district officers could help tremendously by keeping headquarters here informed of public opinion about the Navy in their respective areas.

3. There is a "strong effort" by enemy propagandists to split the United States and Great Britain and "anything you can do to help the British cause—which is the Allied cause, too—should be done."

4. About 15 per cent of the new men coming into the Navy this year will be Negroes and Captain Lovette emphasized that they must be given full credit for the work they do.

5. Avoid "leg art" and the like in publicizing the Waves.

6. Be loyal to superiors. Pay particular attention to making out fitness reports on junior officers.

7. Casualties will increase greatly as the war progresses. Captain Lovette advised his officers to be alert for reports, letters and the like concerning the supreme sacrifice of men killed in action. Such information, he said, inspires war workers in this country to greater effort in producing the munitions essential to victory.

Prior to Captain Lovette's talk the district PRO's had heard Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Elmer Davis, Director of War Information; Nat Howard of the Office of Censorship and several other officials who sketched the relationship of their agencies to those of the Navy's information men.

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Even Bus Tokens Rationed in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Even bus tokens are being rationed in Miami.

After months of controversy between the city administration and the Miami Transit Company, the price of bus fare tokens was reduced recently from 70 cents to 55 cents for 10 tokens. The cash fare remained the same, but the close-in 5-cent zone was eliminated.

There was an immediate rush to buy tokens and the supply was exhausted. The transit company ordered an extra supply by air express from Chicago.

Mass Murder Dealt Chinese For Aiding U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (AP)—Every man, woman and child in the coastal areas of China where American fliers found haven after bombing Tokyo a year ago has been executed by revenge-seeking Japanese troops, official China has notified the United States Government.

This horror reported to United States authorities by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and announced by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was Lidice reproduced on a wholesale scale.

Mr. Morgenthau read Generalissimo Chiang's cablegram at a meeting of war loan workers in San Francisco last night. He recalled the Japanese announcement of their execution of some of the captured American fliers — "Those gallant fighting men, who were by all military law and precedent prisoners of war."

"Now," Mr. Morgenthau said, "with a deep sense of shock and anger, I must bring you further news. I have here a cablegram which reached me this morning. It comes from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Let me read it to you:

"'After they had been caught unawares by the falling of American bombs on Tokyo, Japanese troops attacked the coastal areas of China where many of the American fliers had landed. These Japanese troops slaughtered every man, woman and child in those areas'—let me repeat — 'these Japanese troops slaughtered every man, woman and child in those areas, reproducing on a wholesale scale the horrors which the world had seen at Lidice, but about which people have been uninformed in these instances.

"'The dastardly execution of these American fliers, who were taken as prisoners of war, has made it clear to all Americans that we face an enemy who knows no codes of law or decency. The only language which such an enemy understands is that of the weapons of war, and in the bond campaign which you are pushing for the war effort our people wish you all success.'

"That is the end of the cablegram."

"We have work ahead of us," Secretary Morgenthau said. " . . . Certainly we now have a clearer idea of the nature of the enemy with whom we are dealing. If the Japanese will take special pains to march into a Chinese village, whose only crime is that of offering sanctuary to a handful of American fliers, and wipe out that village to the last harmless child—we no longer need to ask what the Japanese would do on marching into a city like San Francisco."

Denver Restaurateur Raps Rationing-Credit for Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—In a complaint to Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, C. W. Findeisen, operator of the Golden Lantern, large restaurant in Denver, pointed out that rationing rules are extremely unfair because they award food-points to "restaurants" that may serve only alcoholic liquors to a patron.

In Colorado, and presumably some other states, there is legally no such thing as a "saloon," and liquor is supposed to be served only with food. However, one can walk into any Denver bar and order a drink. The bar is, under rationing regulations, a "restaurant" and the proprietor gets credit for .93 of a ration point for each "guest," regardless, as Mr. Findeisen pointed out, whether the "guest" orders a sandwich, a meal, a cocktail or a soft drink.

Many restaurants concentrate on serving food, and refuse to take out liquor licenses. The Golden Lantern is one of these, and it and all other restaurants similarly situated are, Mr. Findeisen pointed out, greatly handicapped by the rationing quirk, and those that serve liquor, even though they may openly break the law in serving it without food, are greatly aided in the competitive race.

Large Portions Served

Such "restaurants," Mr. Findeisen pointed out, are able to serve larger food portions to meal patrons and in every way are better off.

"For instance," said Mr. Findeisen, "our use of meat and other products rationed on red stamps has been cut down to 40 per cent of December consumption, but hotels, clubs, snack bars and places that serve liquor are allowed 80 per cent of processed foods and 75 per cent of meats because they receive as many points for a cup of coffee, a cocktail, or a soft drink, as we do for a complete meal.

"Why should an institution be given a quota of food because it serves a drink of whisky, while restaurants that serve only food are starved out of existence? A manager of a club to which I belong told me he can get plenty of food because he serves liquor, but he nevertheless thinks the situation very unfair."

Baking Troubles

This is only one aspect of Mr. Findeisen's complaint. His restaurant bakes its own pastry, bread and cakes.

But, he said, it is allowed only as much shortening, sugar, etc., a customer as a restaurant that buys these products from a commercial bakery.

"We should like to buy fresh foods when plentiful and cheap, and can some of them for our own use," said Mr. Findeisen. "In order to do so, we must obtain a processing permit, then for every can of food we put up ourselves, the ration points are taken away from us just as if we had bought it. We, and other restaurants similarly situated, could take care of much of the food surplus at harvest in this way, but what use is there?

"Our restaurant seats 350 persons and serves 9,300 meals a week. But we are allowed to open only 12 three-quart cans a day of vegetables, fruit, fruit juices, etc., although we have probably 3,000 cans in our store room—which is only about half of our prewar inventory. Many restaurants have two to three years' supply on hand. Millions of cans of food are lying idle this way."

Produce Prices High

He pointed out that fresh, green vegetables have skyrocketed in price. This, he said, is in part because permission to open cans has been cut "almost to the vanishing point and housewives and restaurants are competing for the fresh foods.

"We have not been able to buy a single chicken of any kind for six weeks because of absurdly low price ceilings. Farmers laugh at the ceilings, and sell to consumers and 'black market' buyers. We are allowed two ounces of meat per persons. A fair cut of roast beef to one person exhausts our quota for eight people. We are allowed ⅞ ounce of processed food per person, so a small glass of tomato juice exhausts our quota of all processed food for five people."

Mr. Findeisen concluded:

"Isn't a restaurant that serves food only, entitled to an equal chance to survive with those that serve liquor?"

Haircut to Cost Dollar Soon in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29 (AP)—A haircut in Elizabeth will cost an even dollar, and a shave will be 40 cents, after May 15, the Master Barbers Association announced yesterday. The increase from 75 cents and 35 cents respectively was required by pending wage boosts for journeymen barbers, the Association said.

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Women Voters' Official Backs Pacts Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—Supporting extension of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Vice-President of the National League of Women Voters, in a statement here, declared that "the proper function of the Congress is to establish a trade policy for the United States and to provide for periodic review of the administration of this policy."

Question of congressional relationship to the Act, now up for three-year extension, is the crux of the present legislative controversy. The House Ways and Means Committee reported out the bill for extension by a 4-vote majority Tuesday, Democrats, with one exception favoring the measure, Republicans generally taking issue with it.

Supporting the bill, Mrs. Baldwin argues that in the Act Congress "has stated the policy of the United States is to promote international trade. It establishes limits within which the executive can act it provides for periodic review of the administration of the Act as well as of the policy it enunciates, by enacting it for three-year periods."

Advantages of Bargaining

Chief advantage of the trade agreements program according to Mrs. Baldwin, lies in the bargaining it makes possible with other countries to get advantages for American exports in exchange for lowered American tariff rates. "This bargaining, the Congress cannot do. It must be done by the executive. Neither can the executive do it successfully if his bargaining power is curtailed by requiring that final decisions be made by the Congress.

"The only valid reasons for requiring such additional action by Congress would be: that the power granted in the Act has been abused and that it is unconstitutional. We submit that in all of the testimony there has been no charge of abuse of power, only disagreement about the wisdom of some few decisions that have been made. The status of executive agreements has been tested time and again in the courts and without exception they have been upheld as constitutional.

Adequate Information Given

"The only result to be expected by requiring agreements to come back to Congress, for Senate approval or approval by both Houses, or for congressional veto would be to limit the usefulness of the program.

"Various proposals have been made for giving affected interests greater opportunity to press their claims. The whole practice of delegating to representatives of special interest groups the authority for controlling the policies of government is questionable.

An appeal to support the renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements program has been sent also to the 16,500 constituent groups of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—an organization of more than 2,000,000—by the President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst.

Mrs. Whitehurst said: "The General Federation of Women's Clubs indorsed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program in Kansas City in 1938 and reffirmed its stand in Washington, D. C., January, 1940. We believe that this program has proved its worth in the past decade by available facts and figures."

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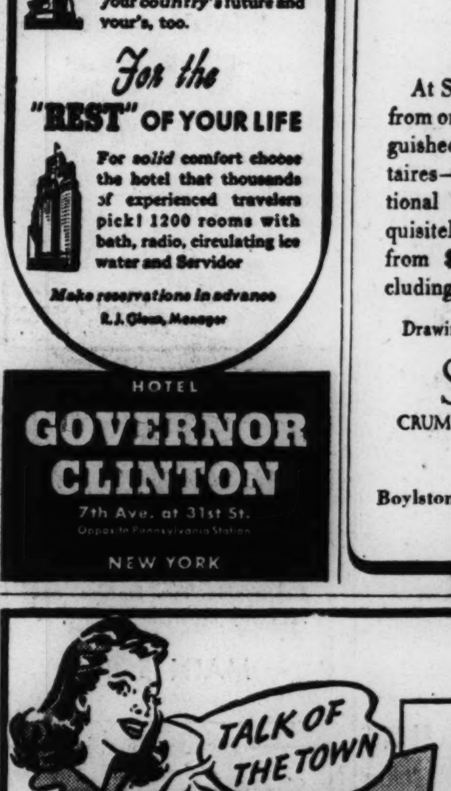

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Giraud Aides Obstacles to French Unity

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, April 29—Mention of Gen. René Priox's name in connection as chief of the French administrative office in Tunisia after fighting ends there coincides with circulation here of the report of a recent speech in which he is quoted as saying, "Giraud works along lines traced by the Marshal . . . The Marshal is unassailable."

This report in the unpublished press reached me from what may be termed the de Gaullist bush telegraph and relates to an address which General Priox, Gen. Henri Giraud's Secreary General for Military Affairs, is said to have delivered during a tour of French West Africa. This is the territory governed by Pierre Boisson, where de Gaullists were imprisoned or shot after Gen. Charles de Gaulle's unsuccessful attempt to land at Dakar.

Col. François de Linares, General Giraud's Chief of Cabinet here, says the report is a fake. He is responsible for the rigid censorship of Combat, de Gaullist weekly here, which often bears little resemblance when published to its appearance before the authorities' blue pencil has been at work.

"De Gaullist Party" Hit

According to the report mentioned, General Prioux said in another part of his speech in West Africa, "There must not be in the Army a de Gaullist Party any more than Republican or Royalist Parties. There must be a French Army for the deliverance of France, which will choose its own government for itself."

General Prioux is one of the leading administrative figures here whom de Gaullists with intimate knowledge of back-stage maneuvers here insist ought to be fired. Some people believe he shortly will be. Others whose removal similarly is desired are Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, Commander in Chief of French Land Forces, who was released from prison in Germany to take up a command here; Admiral L. Michelier, French Naval Commander; Gen. Jean Mendigal, Chief of the French Air force; M. Boisson, Governor General of West Africa; Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General in Morocco, and Gen. Louis Koelz, commanding the French in the line.

The fact that all these men occupy key positions in waging the war at the present time—a task to which General Giraud insists all Frenchmen should be dedicated—emphasizes the difficulty in effecting a compromise to adjust differences between General Giraud's and General de Gaulle's outlook as disclosed by publication last week of memoranda exchanged through intermediation of Gen. Georges Catroux.

Giraud Approved Men

General Giraud approved the appointment of these men engaged upon tasks in which he declares himself to be most interested—forming the largest possible French fighting forces in order to wage war and actual waging of war. Some of them would by virtue of the present offices they hold have places on his suggested "French Council of Overseas Territories" composed in the words of his memorandum "principally of Governors or Residents and Commissioners responsible for the administration as well as a limited executive committee."

At present, such officeholders in French Africa are under General Giraud's command for both civil and military affairs, and therefore would be still under his orders if acting on a council of the type he proposes. The persistence of the military influence over civilian affairs is distasteful to many more people of liberal thought here than those who label themselves de Gaullists.

It is, for example, extremely distasteful to Jacques Lemaigre-Dubreuil, General Giraud's former chief adviser for inter-allied affairs, who was one of the men instrumental in getting General Giraud here from France and installing him in office. In an exclusive interview with me the other day, this high financier, himself much criticized by the de Gaullists in the past, said, "We are tired of rule by generals and it is time the French were governed by administrators who represent the people and control the generals."

What de Gaullists Want

This, in effect, is what the de Gaullists want. So it is clear that while they agree with General Giraud on the principle of establishing a French wartime council of some sort outside France, there are fundamental divergences as to the character of such a council, the method of its establishment, and the aims it is to pursue.

How these divergences are to be reconciled, it is difficult to see here right now amid the renewed polemics that have followed publication of these memoranda. De Gaullists, however, seem quietly confident of having their own way ultimately, which would suggest they think there are solid reasons for believing General Giraud will have to make concessions.

One of the greatest difficulties in political affairs here, where so much goes on under cover, is in obtaining a clear view of who is backing what and why. For example, it does not follow that all people in disagreement with General Giraud are backers of General de Gaulle. One energetic and able group of French here is bitterly opposed to him and believes it is his intention to try to install in France after the war an authoritarian regime of the same type as that which de Gaullists fear would be the outcome of General Giraud's arrival in France at the head of 300,000 colonial troops he has mentioned as the force he hopes to land in France.

Discrimination Seen

General Giraud himself comes under fire of criticism from various quarters. It is asserted some internal directions made in Africa since March 14 are at variance with his "Declaration of Liberty" on that date. I have seen an apparently authentic copy of highly confidential instructions ordering relevant military authorities to enlist Jews only on labor corps or regiments with native soldiers in them, though in theory there is no discrimination against Jews in mobilization.

While General Giraud's personal integrity is widely accepted even in circles where the legend of his "simple soldier" aversion to politics is not, a great many persons here believe his slogan has become a screen behind which a highly involved game of politics is being played.

Giraud-Alexander Plan for Future

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 29

Future operations were discussed when Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud visited Gen. K. N. Anderson the other day, the British Radio reported this morning, quoting an agency message from United Nations Headquarters.

"General Eisenhower was there, too, and the three leaders had a long talk," said the radiocast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station.

Leader of Croats And Hitler Confer

Recorded by the Associated Press

The German news agency Transocean declared today in a radiocast datelined from Adolf Hitler's headquarters that Hitler conferred on Tuesday with Dr. Ante Pavelitch, leader of the Croat State in Occupied Yugoslavia.

The conference was attended also by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; Dr. Milan Budak, Croat Foreign Minister; German Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, and a General Begitch.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said "the Führer had discussions with the Poglavnik [leader] concerning the political and military situation in the common struggle of the Axis against Bolshevism and the British-American plutocracies."

The broadcast asserted that in turn Dr. Pavelitch "stressed the determination of the Croat people . . . to employ all their forces for an uncompromising victory of the three-power-pact nations over their common enemies."

Dr. Pavelitch's visit to Hitler was another in the procession of Axis satellite functionaries in recent weeks as the German leader sought to rally them to greater effort in the war. These have included representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Norway. Hitler and Premier Mussolini of Italy also have conferred.

Muselier Reported As Joining Giraud

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—The Daily Herald said yesterday that Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, former Commander of the Fighting French naval forces, would leave soon for Algiers to join Gen. Henri Giraud who is reported to have accepted an offer of his services.

Other newspapers have been predicting since April 1 that M. Muselier, who resigned a year ago from the Fighting French National Committee when refused sea duty, would make such a move.

M. Muselier is well acquainted with the area in which the African fighting now is centered. He commanded French naval forces at Bizerte from 1932 to 1937 and he predicted last November that the Allies would find it "virtually impossible to dislodge the Germans except by siege with an overwhelming force."

M. Muselier led the Fighting French naval forces which seized the French Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland Coast on Christmas, 1941.

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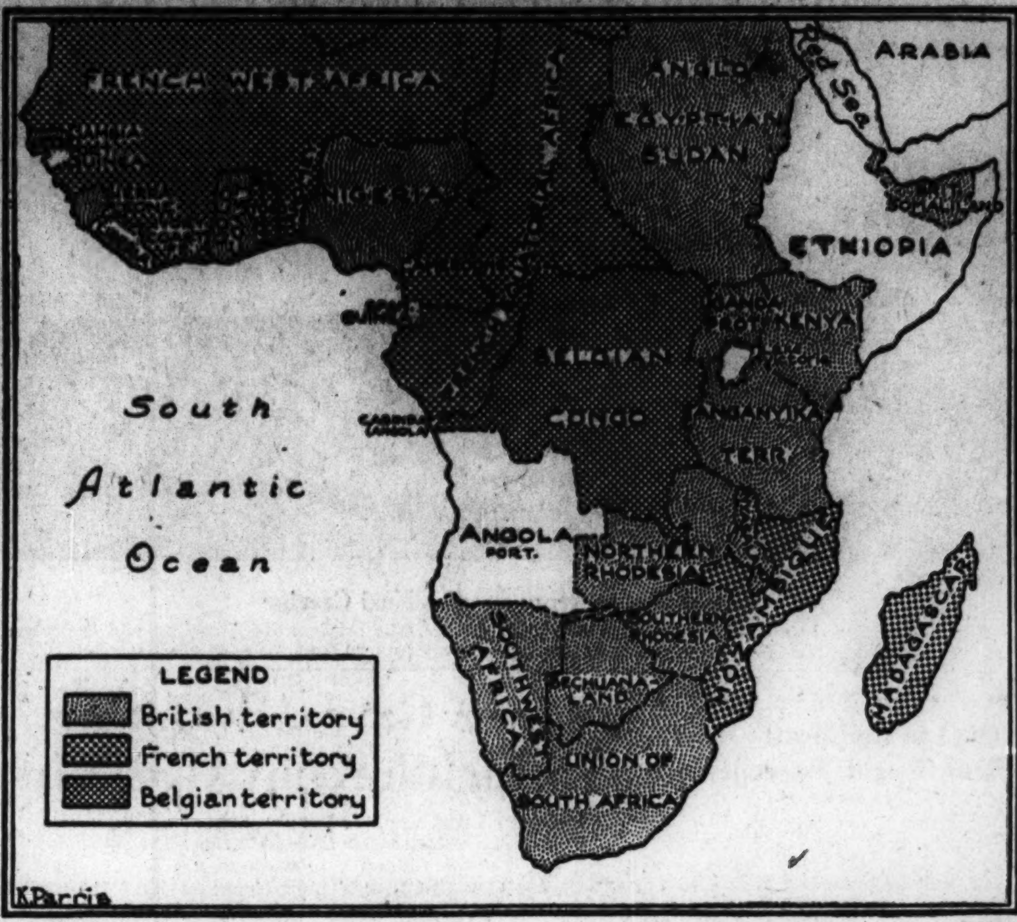
Postwar Plan for Africa



By a Staff Artist

New Groupings Foreshadowed in 'Dark Continent'

Linking of British territories in Central Africa with the Union of South Africa and bringing this group into closer economic relationship with Belgian, French, Portuguese and other groups reported to be aim of postwar planners.

African Continent Unity Early Project

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29 — Postwar developments will probably bring first steps toward ultimate unification of the African continent; but a federal "United States of Africa," as apparently envisaged by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, is likely to remain a far distant goal.

It is already certain that African problems will be among the most important items on the agenda when the time comes for a peace settlement. The whole question of the future of the African continent has been raised by the fact that it is one of the most important theaters of war. Not only in North Africa but in East, West and South Africa there are a number of major issues which are bound to come to a head after the war.

A great deal of favorable consideration is being given to ideas advanced by Marshal Smuts to the effect that the best approach to all these problems would be by forming various territories or colonies of the African continent into larger groups able to deal more efficiently with economic, social and political issues of the postwar period.

Limit of Expectation

It ought to be said at once that there is no present prospect whatever of a postwar peace settlement resulting in any African federation which would unite the entire continent or even a major part of it. In fact, there is good reason to believe Marshal Smuts himself does not entertain any such expectations.

Marshal Smuts has spoken principally in terms of "larger groupings" and of "regional commissions or councils."

It is believed in London that while Marshal Smuts with his prophetic breadth of vision may—in fact, quite likely does—envisage a "United States of Africa" as the ultimate solution, he is also a practical politician who is well aware of obstacles in the way of any very rapid progress toward this end.

Even to achieve a modest measure of federation in the form of various regional groups is not going to be easy. Already there has been some expression of disagreement with Marshal Smuts' suggestion that groups might include not only British Dominion and colonial territories but non-Empire states as well.

Rhodesian View

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for example, recently raised objection to this. But he expressed himself as strongly in favor of grouping the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland to begin with, and also voiced his opinion that other East African territories might form another group.

Some British leaders in East Africa, on the other hand, would like to see a much more ambitious step that would group not only the Rhodesias and the Nyasaland protectorate, but also the Tanganyika territory, Kenya colony, Uganda protectorate and possibly the Sudan as well.

Marshal Smuts seems to have had in mind some such grouping as this, with some sort of link joining this group and the Union of South Africa, when he declared that all British colonies on the African continent might be grouped with "a corresponding decrease of power exercised in London."

Such a change Marshal Smuts feels, would bring about desirable decentralization as far as control from Britain is concerned, while tending toward increased centralization on a regional plane. This he has affirmed, would be a welcome advance in the direction of colonial freedom and responsibility.

Present Relationship Guarded

At the same time, however, he has made it plaint that he does not favor disturbing the fundamental administrative relationship that now exists between Britain and its Colonies.

Even assuming, however, that such grouping of British territories in South and East Africa will be achieved—and this is a bigger assumption than seems justified at the moment—there would remain the problem of bringing into this regional organization such areas as the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa and Angola, not to mention Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

The probability is that between all these units there will be a vastly improved system of economic collaboration after the war, but that it will be a long time before this can be converted into any form of political confederation.

A still wider gap exists between these territories in South and East Africa and French possessions in Central, Northern and Western Africa. With regard to North African territories along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, a great deal depends on what solution is found for the Libyan problem. The most than can be said at the moment is that here, as in the southern and eastern areas of the African continent, groupings are likely to begin with a modest measure of closer co-ordination in such matters as relief and other economic questions.

Situation in West

In West Africa the problem is slightly different. Most of these territories grouped around the Niger, Congo, and their tributaries, have comparable problems of economics, administration, transportation, hygiene, etc.

It has been suggested that a sort of "African Charter" be drawn up, establishing a council in which all these areas would be represented, and providing for consultation and co-operation on all matters of mutual interest. Some of the territories concerned, namely those in the Congo basin, are already covered by the convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, made in 1919.

It provides freedom of access, freedom of communication, freedom of religion, equal treatment for all inhabitants, etc. It has been proposed that this convention be revised, broadened and extended to include other territories such as French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria and the Gold and Ivory Coasts. This would constitute a major group of the kind apparently contemplated by Marshal Smuts.

Here, too, however it is necessary to point out that although some progress in this direction may certainly be expected at the end of the war, it would be misleading to anticipate that anything resembling final federation could arise before much time has elapsed.

Another Approach

Perhaps the solution may come from another direction — that is, from a world rather than from a continental or regional approach to the African problem.

Marshal Smuts himself has often emphasized that "future world peace in the long run can only be permanently secured on the basis of a world organization." He has made it clear that he believes the Atlantic Charter is "essentially a world charter" and that "its principles are of universal application." Practical application of the Atlantic Charter to special regions, he has indicated, will have to be worked out, taking full account of special complexities of these regions.

Thus, a "United States of Africa" is undoubtedly a distant prospect hardly even on the horizon yet. But ideas nevertheless have been launched and first steps toward the goal are being contemplated in the form of larger territorial groupings on a regional basis.

S. African Airmen Hit Rommel Hard

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 29

The South African Air Force are "doing brilliant work right inside Rommel's so-called iron ring and in air battles so far the South Africans' Kittyhawk Wing has destroyed nearly 200 enemy machines and their Spitfires have accounted for something like 140 enemy planes in the air," the London Radio reported, quoting a Cairo dispatch.

Looting of Europe by Nazis Said to Set All-Time Record

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—German looting of Occupied Europe was pictured by the Board of Economic Warfare as surpassing in "magnitude and ruthlessness" all previous conquests of history.

The Board estimated that Germany had plundered $36,000,000,000 by the end of 1941 and the rate since then has accelerated into "tens of billions of dollars per year." It added:

"Not only has wealth, accumulated over centuries, been carried back to Germany, but the industries, natural resources, and labor power of the occupied countries are under absolute German domination."

Its reports, the Board has said, show that armaments and other military equipment have been taken from all the vanquished armies of Europe.

"Thousands of machines have been dismounted and moved to Germany, with laboratory and scientific equipment from the greatest institutes in Europe," the Board reported. "Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and fats have been confiscated, public galleries and private collections stripped of art objects, and office furniture, park benches, and garden tools taken."

Describing Poland as the outstanding example of confiscation of public property, the Board estimated the loot there at $2,900,000,000.

Military equipment from Austria and Czechoslovakia was traded to Southeastern European countries for foodstuffs and raw materials, the report said, but was recovered later when Germany invaded those countries.

"Considerable quantities of relatively obsolete equipment were sold to Japan," the Board added.

"In trading with occupied countries, Germany takes as much as she can get, and defers payment whenever possible," the Board explained. "Where the occupation costs are sufficiently high, for example France and Norway, clearing debts are wiped out by the credit balances at the disposal of Germany; in other cases the Nazis simply regard this mounting debt as long-term, interest-free loans from the creditor countries."

French Leaders Pick Food Envoys

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud have agreed to send a joint delegation to the food conference May 18 at Hot Springs, Va., in accordance with United States insistence on a single French delegation, it was disclosed at the Fighting French Headquarters today.

This is the second joint action taken recently by the two leaders who also agreed to cancel Vichy's resignation from the League of Nations.

The French Mission will be headed by Rene Alphand, Director of Economic Affairs in the French National Committee, and will be composed of representatives chosen by General De Gaulle and General Giraud.

Japan 'Digs In' Deeper While Allies Fight Hitler

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, April 29—It is felt everywhere in the South Pacific that the war against Japan should be pressed to the utmost, if only to prevent the Nipponese from consolidating their gains, but at the same time it is generally realized that Hitler must be beaten first.

I have come to this conclusion after completing a 15,000-mile survey of the South Pacific war area. The trip took in Guadalcanal and Tulagi, the air over Japanese-held Solomons bases, the New Hebrides, Fiji, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. It was made on every type of combat ship, from battleships to destroyers, on transports, commercial freighters, patrol boats and Higgins boats. And intermediate hops were made in various types of aircraft.

I talked with officers of every branch of the service as well as government ministers and service commanders in New Zealand. I found them all resigned to the one-front-at-a-time strategy outlined at the Casablanca conference. It is recognized that the margin now held over Hitler in Africa and Europe—and especially the slender edge over the U-boats in the Atlantic—must be exploited to the utmost at this strategic moment lest it slip again from Allied hands. It is realized that this means that the bulk of war supplies therefore must flow to Africa, Britain and Russia instead of to the South Pacific.

Many feel at the same time, however, that to leave Japan alone in the South Pacific surely would raise to disastrous proportions the cost of final victory in the Pacific.

Bases Here Stronger

One has only to fly, as I did, over Japanese bases in the Solomons — Bougianville, Kolombangara on New Georgia, Santa Isabel —to realize the merit of this opinion. Today they are well-fortified bases, well-manned with strong antiaircraft defense and are being supplied continually with a growing number of planes, as was evidenced in the recent 100-plane assault on Guadalcanal.

Three months ago it might have been possible for the United Nations to take Bougainville with relative ease. But at that time our equipment was not ready and the logistic problem had not been solved.

Since then, such a network of air strips have been built in Japan's Solomons bases that the capture of Bougainville would require a landing force of truly substantial proportions. It is obvious in view of the present disposition of forces in the South Pacific that such an undertaking still would be too costly.

Tremendous strides have been made in shipping, turn-around port facilities, and in the building of air strips and defense installations in the South Pacific since this correspondent made nearly the same tour late last year.

At present the United States' Guadalcanal base might be looked on as sufficient to protect New Caledonia and the New Hebrides as well as shipping routes from the United States Pacific Coast to this area. But it might not be if the Japanese were permitted to consolidate its own South Pacific bases without opposition for any length of time. These bases might become strong enough in time to repel almost any advance we could make and possibly strong enough either to neutralize Guadalcanal or else serve as springboards for new thrusts southeastwards.

Such an interim period also would give the Japanese the needed opportunity for building up their air force and thus to counteract the loss of their planes in the Solomons, not to mention losses of naval ships.

For this reason, it is likely that further offensive operations—of a scope permitted by the limited supply of plane arrivals—will be undertaken some time in the near future. Where they will be directed is anyone's guess. However, they are most likely to be along the great island arc which runs through Papua and Guadalcanal and which reaches the apex at Rabaul. The time element depends entirely upon the race between our own supply facilities and consolidation and the same process which is being rushed by the Japanese. New operations here almost certainly will be confined to merely extending the present holding front line—a sort of active holding front.

Such a move would serve to sap Japanese resources, stunt their production and immobilize a large number of Japanese planes, and ships until such a time as a full-scale offensive can be brought to bear, perhaps from Burma or China.

Monsoons in Burma at present render that front relatively inactive until at least September. It is felt, however, that a campaign there would be far more assured of quick success once the Axis is driven from Africa and a supply route extending from the American east coast through Suez and overland from India could be set up. Such a route would be considerably shorter than the Pacific ship lanes and due to present Allied bases in Africa it would be more easily serviced and augmented.

Then, with a land offensive, which is far simpler than an island-to-island push, it would be possible eventually to reach the China Coast. Then the final disintegration of the Japanese would begin by cutting vital Japanese shipping lanes southward and by pounding the Japanese homeland from the air.

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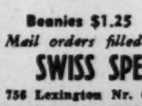
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WMC Eases Job Transfer In Step to Appease Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—In an effort to woo labor to its recent "hold-the-line" bar against job transfers for higher wages, the War Manpower Commission has decided to set up new machinery for easing the order.

The machinery will be a blanket stabilization agrement for the whole country, similar to local agreements now in effect in 67 areas.

The new plan will facilitate transfer of workers in essential jobs in 36 industries to other jobs where they will be contributing more to the war effort, at higher wages. Such transfers were prohibited under War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's "hold-the-line" implementation order, issued two weeks ago, except in areas where special permission could be obtained from employers or the local offices of the United States Employment Service.

The original order forbade all transfers from essential jobs for higher wages in areas that did not have the local machinery for judging whether such moves would contribute to winning the war.

The temporary nation-wide stabilization agreement was approved by the full War Manpower Commission here yesterday, and will be explained to regional manpower directors meeting here today. Details will be made public shortly.

Murray Decries Order

Meanwhile, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced that the Government's "arbitrary freezing of men to jobs without relationship to needs of war production" would be one of the subjects discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the C. I. O. executive board to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 14.

Disturbed by "complete failure" of President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order, Mr. Murray issued this cal to C. I. O. members: "A grave responsibility is imposed upon the C. I. O. to mobilize its membership and the entire nation either to carry out the directive of President Roosevelt's executive order to roll back prices to the Sept. 15, 1942, level, or to make the necessary wage adjustments to meet the increased cost of living and to stop and change the present policies of the administrative agencies and Congress, which can only result in inviting inflation and undermining the war effort."

"Complete Failure" Charged

Mr. Murray said developments to date under the "hold-the-line" order were marked by "complete failure" on the part of Economic Stabilization Director James F. Brynes, OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, and Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, charged with responsibility for carrying out the executive order.

The C. I. O. head objected specifically to "repeated concessions to certain elements by further increases in prices, refusal to permit the National War Labor Board to make wage adjustments in inequalities to protect efficiency and morale of workers, and arbitrary freezing of men to jobs without relationships to needs of war production."

War Manpower Commission officials object to calling the new stabilization program a "freeze," since it does not prohibit workers from changing jobs if pay raises are not involved, nor does it ban job changes for more pay from a nonessential to an essential job or from one nonessential job to another.

The new plan will make it easier for more rather than less workers to transfer their jobs, provided their motive is to use their skills more fully and not just a higher wage that would contribute to inflation.

Labor Absenteeism Found 6 P. C. Plus

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP) — United States war factories have a record of absenteeism as high as in England at the height of the German blitz, a report made public by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional War Manpower Commission Director, said.

Offering a practical blueprint to labor, management and the community to combat absenteeism, the report said that since absenteeism had reached a point between 6 and 7½ per cent, "you can get a picture of the enormous gaps in our war production."

"And the point to remember is that this is warfare, not just factory work," the report, drawn up by a Regional War Manpower Committee of industrial and labor leaders, stated. "If 6 to 7½ per cent of our men in the armed forces fail to show up for duty in Tunisia on the day of battle, we know that aside from the general demoralization, it might make the difference between victory and defeat."

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Moslem League Warns Britain

NEW DELHI, India, April 29 (AP) —The Moslem League, India's principal minority party, closed its 30th annual convention April 27 with a warning to the British Government that "strife and bloodshed" will follow any attempt to force Moslems into federation with the Hindus, the dominant Indian political faction.

Applause greeted a declaration by Abdul Hamid Kahn, President of the Moslem League in Madras, that "we are going to stand on our own legs; this is the end of negotiations."

The warning was in the form of a resolution, approved by a show of hands, which also condemned the Government for refusing to set up a separate Moslem state in India.

The convention adopted a resolution expressing alarm at Zionist propaganda in the United States, which, it declared, was designed to put pressure on that country to make it support unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The resolution condemned such a policy as a perpetuation of a wrong on the Arab and Islamic world and supported Arab claims to independence in Palestine and Syria.

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U. S. Cancels Suit Against Music Union

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—At Government request, the second antitrust suit against James C. Petrillo and his American Federation of Musicians [American Federation of Labor] was dismissed in Federal Court yesterday, paving the way for a possible new action by the Government in its fight to break the union's ban on making musical recordings for public purposes.

The action came at about the same time that the union's ban on recordings was denounced by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, in an address at the group's war conference here.

The suit was dismissed by Judge John P. Barnes, who last Oct. 12 ruled in favor of the union in refusing a Government request for an injunction to restrain Mr. Petrillo from further enforcement of his order of last Aug. 1 forbidding union members from making recordings and transcriptions for the radio and juke boxes. He ruled the matter essentially was a labor dispute.

In the second suit, however, the Government charged Mr. Petrillo's ban would destroy approximately 550 independent radio stations relying on recordings for most of their programs. Assistant United States Attorney Daniel B. Britt said the Government has until 1945 to prosecute in cases of this kind. He said the union's answer to the second suit was scheduled to be filed today, but with the dismissal, the way is left open for the Government to file a third suit if it desires.

Mr. Miller told the conference that Mr. Petrillo's edict had cost union members "millions of dollars," and that the radio industry "wants to solve this problem once and for all."

A report was given at the conference on a study designed to show that unemployment among A. F. of M. members "is today virtually nonexistent." Mr. Petrillo had contended that the purpose of the ban on recordings was to provide more work for his musicians. The A. F. of M. President's offer to lift the ban if members were given royalties "on all records sold," and that the recording and transcription industry pay the union a cash fee for every record made for public use have been rejected.

Postwar Economic League Proposed

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 29 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, April 27 urged the establishment of an international economic organization after the war, to maintain the nonpolitical functions of the League of Nations.

This, he said, would be an essential basis of the peace.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Morristown Community School of Adult Education, the Yale President stated: "The maintenance of peace in the future depends upon a sense of international solidarity. Only by acquiring the habit of international co-operation through institutions directly devoted to human welfare can we hope to lay firm foundations for a peaceful world."

Discussing the economic organization, he suggested that such an agency, representing all the United Nations, "would co-ordinate activities in a wide variety of fields: International loans, currency stabilization, credit and exchange, trade and tariff, food control and distribution, public health, control of and assistance to "backward areas," labor problems, international co-operation of religious and natural scientific organizations."

Women Ferry Pilots Get Wings in Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, April 29 (AP) —The nation's first women ferry pilots got their wings April 24 and Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant exclaimed:

"If Hitler could see what he is up against now, the war might be shortened considerably."

Major Brant, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, Gulf Coast Training Center, presented diplomas to a group of 23 at Ellington Field where 3,000 cadets passed in review before the graduates.

The diplomas attest their ability to ferry planes from factory to field and from field to field.

The class was led by Mrs. Dorothy Young, wife of Paul Young, assistant chief of general inspection for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington.

The graduates have been assigned to ferry bases at Dallas, Wilmington, Del., Romulus, Mich., and Long Beach, Calif.

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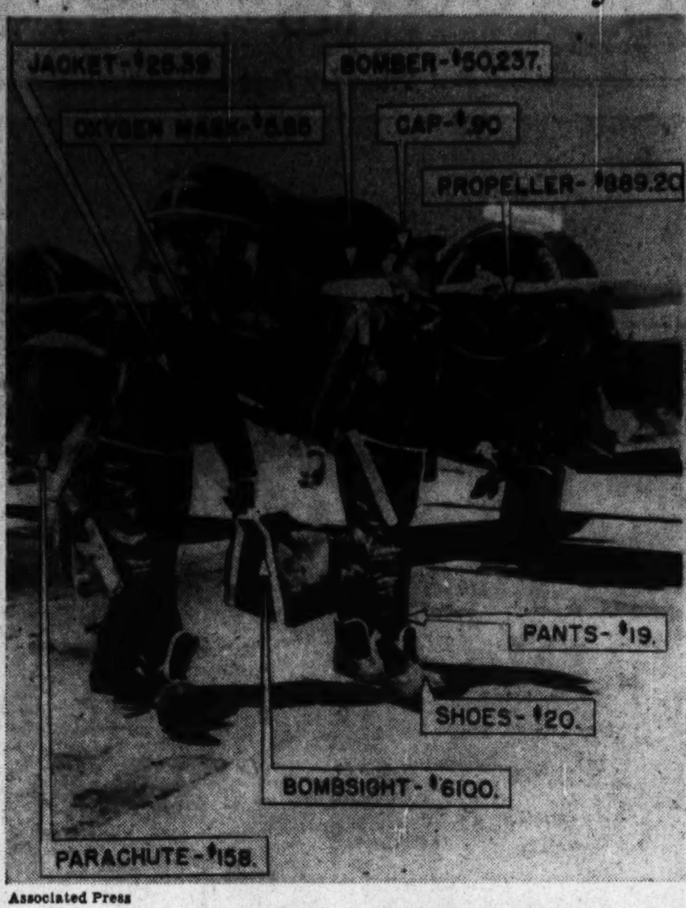

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Your Loaned Money Clothes U. S. Fliers

These two bombardier cadets at the San Angelo Bombardier School in Texas use some expensive equipment in learning how to drop bombs on Axis targets. Pictured here are the costs of some of their equipment, which United States War Bonds help purchase.

Ulster Political Crisis Breaks As Andrews Cabinet Resigns

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—The political crisis in Northern Ireland which has been simmering for months has come to a boil with the resignation of Prime Minister John Miller Andrews and his whole Cabinet.

The question before the Unionist Party, which holds two thirds of the 52 seats in the Northern Ireland House of Commons, was whether a more dynamic leader than Mr. Andrews should be chosen.

It is understood that the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, would ask Sir Basil Brooke, Minister of Commerce, to form a government.

Today's changes came at the end of a four-hour meeting of the Unionist Party at which the elements in favor of drastic change won the day.

Long-Threatened Shake-up

For some time there had been talk of threatened resignation of six members of the veteran Premier's Administration. These included Sir Basil Brooke and Attorney General John C. Macdermott.

But supporters of Prime Minister Andrews claimed that he had a majority backing of the party and pointed to a recent decision to that effect by the Ulster Unionist Council, executive organization of the party.

Further political troubles in Northern Ireland culminating in daring Irish Republican Army activities at the week end, have no special relationship to the crisis over the Premiership except to underline the difficulties with which the Ulster administration has to contend.

On April 24 in Belfast Hugh McAteer, so-called Chief of Staff of the I. R. A., held up a cinema, with the help of 40 armed men and called on the audience to demand the ending of partition of Ireland. He warned that resumption of hostilities between the I. R. A. and Britain would inevitably involve the American troops now in Ulster. Mr. McAteer, who escaped from the Belfast jail in January made his getaway again after the cinema episode, thereby still further heightening the feud between the I. R. A. and Ulster's doughty police.

Conscription Affected

Increased activity of Mr. McAteer and other Republican elements stresses the fact that the question of the boundary between North and South Ireland is back of most of the troubles in Ulster.

For instance, Northern Ireland has refrained from introducing wartime conscription in line with the rest of the British because of the danger of repercussions from compulsorily enlisting Republicans in Northern Ireland who call themselves nationalist and who number about one third of the Ulster population.

That decision in itself has weakened Northern Ireland's war effort. It is a situation which that great Ulsterman, Lord Craigavon, by the very force of his character managed for years to keep under control. He was like a mighty granite rock defending Ulster's rights. He was a counter to Eire's Premier, Eamon de Valera.

Lord Craigavon had an unbroken record of 20 years as Ulster's Premier. Charming and modest in manner, he none the less had no illusions about the magnitude of the task he had achieved and how difficut it would be to find his successor.

"If I thought I could serve Ulster best by resigning, I would do so," he said in an interview in 1940, only three months before he passed on.

Lord Craigavon Missed

Lord Craigavon knew how powerfully political currents surge round a leader of Northern Ireland. For 20 years he had steered a course clear of rocks. He seemed in this interview to be wondering who there was to emulate this achievement.

The majority of Ulstermen in general and Ulster Unionists in particular are today just as loyal to their British ties as ever. And yet somehow there is a change going on in Northern Ireland—even though there are many persons there who will still ardently deny it.

Pilot of First Invasion Plane Gets Medal

ORLANDO, Fla., April 9 (AP)—Capt. Donald E. Bradley, of Sacramento, Calif., who piloted the first plane in a squadron of 42 paratroop carriers signaling the invasion of North Africa last November, was warded the air medal yesterday at Dunnellon Air Base, a subsidiary of the Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics in Orlando.

The citation on which the award was based came from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle for "the longest, unescorted, unarmed troop carrier flight" made by a United States pilot.

Details of the flight, during which the plane was forced down by French fighters and the crew made prisoner, were related by Captain Bradley.

"We were told about going to North Africa two days before, but during these days we were out of communication with everybody. It was pretty swell to have been picked for the flight, although we knew we might get our pants shot off, for we were like clay pigeons with no guns or armament.

"The flight was made by 42 troop carrier transports filled with paratroopers. Our objective was a dry salt lake called Sabkra, south of Oran.

Arizona and New Mexico Indians Seek Voting Right

GALLUP, N. M., April 29 (AP)—If they had the right to vote, their Congressmen might prove more sympathetic, say 53,000 Navajo Indians.

Supt. James M. Stewart of the Navajo Central Agency said tribal spokesmen in Arizona and New Mexico explained suffrage is denied them in the two States, although they are citizens.

"The Navajo boys are subject to the draft," he added. He also said the Indians believe Congress might be quicker to grant them permission to buy extra range lands with tribal funds—if they could vote.

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Stimson Hails Allied Air Arm In Africa War

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Definite air superiority in North Africa is the outstanding advantage possessed by the Allies in the battle for Tunisia, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, reporting that during the period March 29 to April 24 Allied fliers destroyed 1,064 enemy planes whole losing 270.

Of the enemy aircraft destroyed, the Secretary told his press conference, 859 were combat planes and 205 were transports. Fierce fighting continues on all sections of the Tunisian Front, he said, with slow but satisfactory progress being made.

Reviewing other phases of the war, he reported:

The situation in the Southwest Pacific has improved somewhat, with indications that the number of Japanese planes and surface vessels has declined in the last two weeks. There is still a strong possibility of a Japanese offensive, however, and for that reason the Army is sending Gen. Douglas MacArthur all possible reinforcements, particularly aircraft.

Completed reports show that American daylight attacks on German industrial centers have been more successful than preliminary reports indicated.

Ohio Volunteers Aid Tornado Rescue Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29 (AP) —Civilian Defense volunteers and Red Cross workers here and in near-by Akron aided police in rescue work and maintaining order as Northern Ohio recovered from the effects of a series of tornadoes that resulted in four fatalities, injured more than 150, left nearly 500 homeless, and caused upward of $4,000,000 damage.

The twisters struck in 11 widely separated sections of Cleveland, cut through Akron and a dozen smaller communities, and damaged nearly 2,000 houses and several war plants.

Most war plants were expected to resume normal operations today.

Senators on Tour Probing Air Crashes

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29 (AP) —Two members of the Senate's Truman Committee, here for conference on Boeing aircraft production, said April 26 the visit was part of a nation-wide investigation into the possible mechanical causes of military airplane crashes.

The two Senators are Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, and Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia. Both declined, in a Post-Intelligencer interview, to elaborate on their study of aircraft mechanics, but they expressed the belief that the Truman Committee's report to the Senate would contain some startling disclosures.

Senator Wallgren declared that the Committee's sole interest in the National War Labor Board's wage directive for the West Coast aircraft industry was relative to its effect on production.

Center for Training 'Objectors' Authorized

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has authorized the establishment of a headquarters here to train conscientious objectors from all parts of the country for relief and rehabilitation service abroad, the American Friends Service Committee announced April 27.

The training technique will be developed under the jurisdiction of the Friends Service Committee, Director Paul Furnas said.

He said the objectors will be drawn from the Civilian Public Service Camps where they now are working on reforestation, conservation and various sociological and medical projects.

"For the first few months," Director Furnas said, "the effort will be concentrated on two projects —a research unit and a China relief force."

U. S. Re-examines Policy Of Pacific 'Holding War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 29—The United States is re-examining its strategies affecting the war against Japan and its allocation of supplies to the Pacific war theater.

The arrival of two of the most colorful characters of World War II, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the American Army Forces in China-Burma-India, and Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commanding the Fourteenth Air Forces in China, has stimulated this re-appraisal which was inaugurated with the visit last month of Lieut. Gen. George R. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air chief.

General Chennault is former leader of the Flying Tigers and an exponent of stepped-up aerial warfare against Japan. General Stilwell led the epic retreat of United Nations soldiers from Burma into India. He is eager to move against the Japanese and reopen the Burma Road.

With the heads of the United States ground and air forces in China in conference with War Department leaders, a primary assumption is that new attention is being given the continued pleas for more planes and war material for the Chinese war theater and the means for transporting them, even as General Kenney's visit gave voice to the demands for bombers and added equipment for the Southwest Pacific area, including Australia and New Guinea.

Japanese Feint Suspected

Some strategists believe that Japan may be merely feinting against Australia with its reported massing of shipping and soldiers at Truk, and may be contemplating to launch its real drive against the Chinese armies with the objective of eliminating China as a war contestant—or at least of so completely isolating the Chinese that no supplies can reach them.

Meanwhile, Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky gave expression to the views of a sizable Congressional minority last night when he declared in a radio address that if the Japanese were to be allotted still more time to dig in, the war might last another 10 or 20 years.

Senator Chandler held that General MacArthur's forces must be strengthened to enable him to carry the war to the enemy. He suggested that at the present moment the American leader in Australia may not have sufficient fighter and bomber strength to meet minimum requirements for holding off a Japanese threat. He expressed doubt that the Allied High Command realized the seriousness of the war in the Pacific.

Churchill's Intentions

"While I know of Mr. Churchill's declaration to help us bomb Tokyo," he added, "I also know of his speech a few weeks ago in which he at least hinted of the possibility of a partial demobilization of the British when the war in Europe is ended."

The possibility that something more than a merely defensive offensive "holding war" against Japan may be shaping up in the Pacific was suggested by a variety of developments, topped off by the arrival of Generals Stilwell and Chennault in Washington.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, hinted last week for the second time that surprise actions were in store before the year ended, while in last week's exchange of felicitations between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Forces Chief, General Arnold promised that Tokyo would one day be bombed around the clock.

Up to now General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force has had its hands full guarding supply lines and making an occasional attack. Its bases are too far inland in Free China for a sustained bombing offensive against Japan—1,300 miles from the best Nipponese targets. The distance, however, could be cut 300 to 500 miles if the Chinese armies were able to consolidate their hold on territory nearer the coast.

Aid for China

Much depends on what the United States does to strengthen China, both by way of supplies for its armies and planes for air power based there. The only way supplies can now reach China from India, the chief supply base, is by air. The Burma Road is shut tight and the monsoon rains, lasting from May to October, rule out any major campaign in Burma.

The talks which Generals Stilwell and Chennault are having with Army leaders here deal with one of the toughest and most perplexing military problems of the war—how to so increase the armament and striking power of beleaguered China that it may play a decisive part in the war against Japan. So far, the problem has hardly been dented.

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500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

For Young People

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard
Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Two

"You get around today, Sam, and locate us a place to build," said Lou at breakfast one morning.

Sam nodded vaguely. He was well satisfied with life. His meal of bacon and bread was abundant. Lou had hung a sign on the cabin, "Washing Taken In," in black charcoal lettering, and although there had been no result so far, time would no doubt remedy that. Everything was going to be all right. Sam was quite content.

But not his wife. "On second thought," she continued, giving the baby a bacon rind to chew on, "the rest of us will get along, too. We'll all live in the house, and we might as well have a say in where it's going to be."

So it happened that not a half hour later the party set out with Sam and Slewfoot heading the procession, Lou strolling at the end with the baby on her hip. Up into the foothills of Mount Helena they went, past comfortable cabins, tents made of blankets, brush shelters, and the dugouts with their dirt-roofed porches. On beyond these, cows were tethered among the red-stemmed alders, raising their heads to moo when the visitors invaded their domain of yellowbells and mossflowers.

"I like it up here," said Miranda, turning to look back over the gulch.

"Yes, but—" Ellen Jerusha began. Straight across from them were the stockyards and Ma Schmouse's Evergreen. "I'd rather be on that side. It's—nicer."

Miranda screwed up her face. She didn't realize that a person living next door to Turk Schmouse would have unlimited opportunities for adventure.

Jerry looked down at the cloud of dust rising from the miners' picks and shovels. She was trying to think of a way to make her father at least explore the other hillside, when a queer parade appeared on the trail from Virginia City. Either the mules were loaded far beyond their capacity, or else they were curiously shaped. They didn't look like mules at all. A few horsemen rode around them, keeping them to the trail. It was quite the strangest sight ever to be seen in Last Chance.

"Miranda, do you reckon they're some new kind of animal we've never seen before?" asked Ellen Jerusha as they studied the unusual spectacle.

"I'll ask Slewfoot," Miranda offered, and sped away.

But Slewfoot didn't know, either. "By grannies!" he exclaimed. "We better get over there! They'll be puttin' up at the stockyards for a rest, whatever the critters be. Look out for the young 'uns, Sam. The grass is slippery as mud."

A File of Camels

Sliding and careening, they hurried down the side of the gulch to meet an excited populace in Main Street, also bound for the stockyards. This new caravan was decidedly an event. The postmaster locked up his office; the jeweler turned the key in his store; even young Doctor Moffet joined the throng hurrying up the steep hillside to the broad slope where the corrals stood. The stock tender was at the gate, gaping with the rest.

The blurred figures took shape now, and a gasp of wonder ran through the crowd. The animals were not horses nor mules nor even oxen; they were camels, laden heavily, padding along with their heads high and their eyes half shut. More than one limped, and a few swung their heads as if this strange land bewildered them.

"Camels!" everyone told everyone else. "Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

None ever had. The camels were in lines of threes, the first led by a man on horseback, the other two tied one behind the other by a long rope from his halter to the pack of the animal in front. In single file they came, twenty-one placid, stupid beasts.

The owner herded them together outside the corral and the men dismounted. Then, eager to perform before their interested audience, they began to make the camels kneel. Down they went, one after another, in response to the flick of the whip against their knees. The drivers loosened the packs and slipped them to the ground.

"Turn 'em into the corral!" the owner shouted.

The camels had been more than willing to kneel to rid themselves of their loads, but they didn't want to rise. A few got up peaceably enough, but others showed their teeth and whined. The crowd laughed. The baffled drivers shouted and flicked their whips.

The Story Starts Here

The Posey family were new arrivals in the boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush had created. Sam Posey was no hustler, but he had taken a fancy to join the gold seekers, and his energetic wife Lou had brought along the children—five girls and a boy—and her washing machine. The eldest, Ann, 15, was quite a young lady, but Ellen Jerusha, three years younger, was the most enterprising of the family. Sam had brought his sister's boy, Davey Parks, along as a partner. Slewfoot Barnes, a prospector, had offered them his cabin, although white-headed Turk Schmouse, meeting the coach, had tried to steer them to the Evergreen, run by his mother.

The camels drew back their lips, spitting at their tormentors. They had been reared on the deserts of Turkestan and Mongolia and were used to rough treatment.

"Slewfoot, what do you do when a camel won't go?" Ellen Jerusha asked.

"What the fellers are doin', I reckon," said Slewfoot. "Just holler at 'em. 'Twon't do no good, but it lets off steam."

Lou Posey pushed the sleeping Sammy to her shoulder and set off toward home. Little by little the crowd thinned out. A rim of boys decorated the top of the corral fence. From there they could keep an eye on the wrathful camels still lying beside their packs, and on the more docile ones inside the stockyard. Ellen Jerusha looked up at them. Turk Schmouse had chosen at the same moment to look down at her. He turned away so quickly that Jerry was sure he had seen her. She scowled at the animals and sauntered over to the fence. She was in the shade here. She was also immediately below a certain white-haired young man who had suddenly become absorbed in something happening inside.

Long minutes went by. The corral gate swung open. The owner of the caravan came out, talking earnestly with the stock tender. Turk Schmouse jumped off the fence. Evidently he wanted to hear what the men were saying, for he edged over to the gate. He was beside Ellen Jerusha, but he didn't appear to notice her. He squinted at the men, planting his bare feet wide apart and sticking his hands palm out into his hip pockets.

Jerry Seizes Her Chance

"They came from Virginia City, didn't they?" Jerry said, nodding toward the camels.

Turk's eyes flickered in her direction, and he gave a curt nod.

Ellen Jerusha tried again. "I wonder where he's heading for?"

"Kootenai District."

"Oh."

"What's your name?"

"Jerry. Jerry Posey. We're living over yonder in Slewfoot's cabin."

"Huh," said Turk. He was chewing something, the freckles on his nose moving up and down. His blue shirt had the sleeves hacked off at the elbow, and his trousers of red and black with the stripes running around were rolled half way to his knees.

He spat manfully in the dust. "You know where the Kootenai is?"

Ellen Jerusha shook her head.

"Up north. Flathead Lake. Buckhorn Mountains. He's totin' grub up there."

"Oh," said Jerry again.

"See them dromedaries' feet?" Turk continued. "They got two toes, see, an' the bottoms o' their feet is soft. A dromedary ain't made for hard trails an' rocks. He wants sand. See that one over there? He's all through travelin'."

"You know a right smart about camels, don't you?" murmured Ellen Jerusha.

"Dromedaries," said Turk. He leaned against the gatepost. Davey Parks slouched beside him. Ike Hornaday, the stock tender, was deep in conversation with the camel driver.

"But I don't want him, Hoskins," Ike protested. "What 'ud I do with him?"

"Trade him off again," said the driver. "I tell you, sir, dromedaries are the comin' thing. Keep him quite a week or two an' you can trade him for two, maybe three mules."

The man scrutinized the camel. He was lying quietly with his head up and eyes shut, basking in the sun. The thick mane of hair from his chin to his front legs was coming off in handfuls, and the short ruff along the back of his neck stood up unevenly. To Ellen Jerusha it appeared that he needed care and grooming. The longer she looked at him the more decided she became on this point. That dromedary needed a woman to look after him. She stepped up behind the camel driver.

"I'd like to oblige you, Hoskins," Ike was ending a long discussion. "But you know how it is. I ain't got the space to keep him separate, an' he'd play hob with the rest o' my stock. They'd leap the corral fence the minute they laid eyes on him. An' I don't know nothin' about dromedaries!"

Board for a Dromedary

Ellen Jerusha nodded. Of course he didn't know anything about dromedaries. Neither did she. That was what she found so interesting. She pulled Mr. Hoskins' sleeve.

"If you please, sir, I'd like to keep your dromedary for you."

Silence greeted her remark. Sam Posey bit his tongue, and Davey's foot slipped so that he sat down suddenly against the fence. Turk stared in amazement, and the others moved nearer to hear.

"Yes, please. He can just sort of board with us until you come back," Jerry hurried on. "He wouldn't be any trouble at all, and he could rest his feet as much as he liked. We'd take it as a favor."

Mr. Hoskins rubbed his chin. Plainly the idea appealed to him. "What'll your folks say, Missie? You can't bring home a dromedary like as if he was a pound of sugar, you know."

"Oh, my father won't mind!" Jerry assured him. "He's right over there. You can ask him."

Sam swallowed and blinked.

"See, he doesn't mind," she insisted.

Mr. Hoskins scarcely hesitated. It would be a perfect solution to his problem. And it wasn't as if the animal's keeping would cost the family anything.

"All right, it's a deal!" he agreed, putting out his hand. "And I might say I'm real well satisfied. I've come to think a lot of my dromedaries, and I like to see 'em treated right."

A Job for Davey

"He'll be just like one of the children!" Ellen Jerusha declared, shaking hands heartily. "Davey Parks will lead him home for me. He's the one right there—"

"I got to go with Uncle Sam," Davey muttered, but he didn't make his escape. Jerry grabbed him by the arm and held him securely.

"Now, Mr. Hoskins, give him the rope, please, and we'll be going. Good-by, and thank you very much for the dromedary."

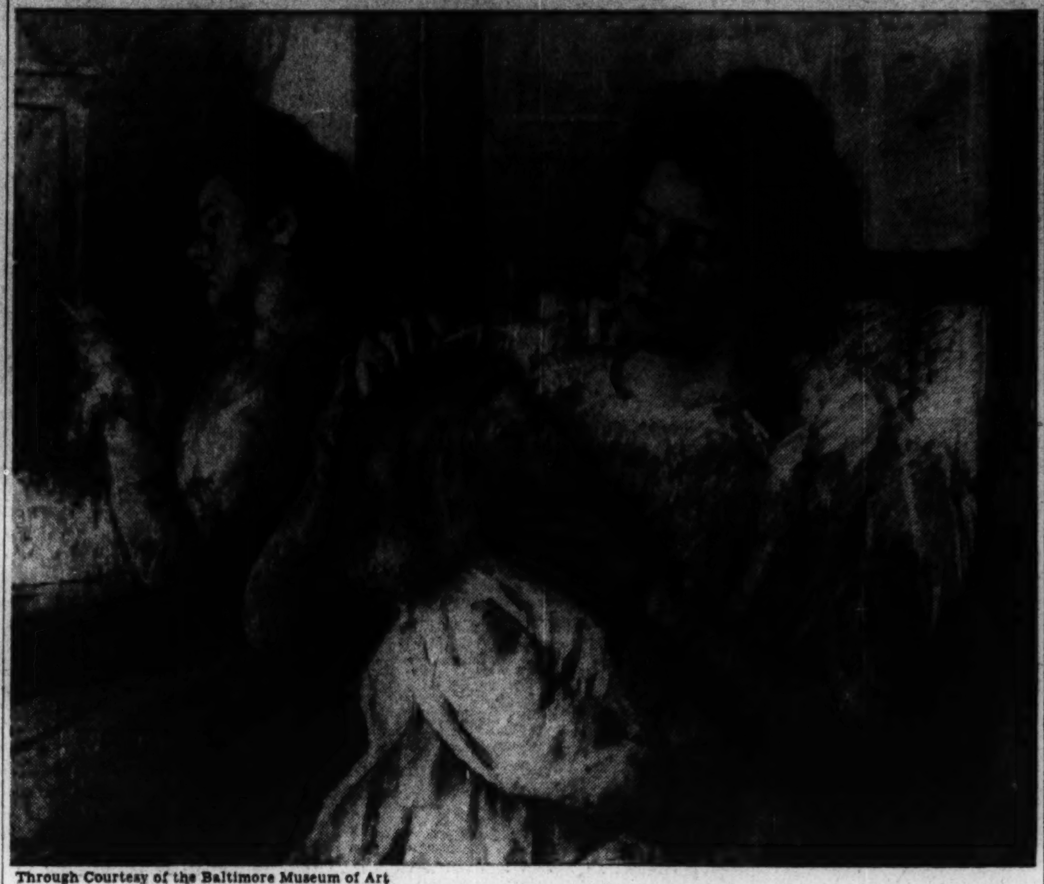
"You're welcome," said Mr. Hoskins, tipping his cap.

Ellen Jerusha went first, and if she kept an eye rather fearfully on the dromedary, none but Turk suspected it. Davey clutched the rope, an unwilling accomplice, and after them came Slewfoot with Thankful and Miranda, and Henrietta riding on his shoulder.

Turk kicked the dust viciously on his way home to the Evergreen. Why hadn't he thought of taking the dromedary? That wasn't a job for a girl! She shouldn't have been so forward about offering. It was a good thing she lived on the other side of the gulch. Let her keep to her side and he'd stay on his. He didn't want any trouble, and there undoubtedly would be if she came over again. He didn't know that Sam Posey was about to buy the lot adjoining the Evergreen and there build a house for his family.

He didn't know that very soon Ellen Jerusha was to be his neighbor.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Through Courtesy of the Baltimore Museum of Art

"Mother Combing Her Child's Hair," by Mary Cassatt

Two Thrushes Make Peace

Our French windows opened onto a small grass lawn, flanked with flower beds and a gay display of prim English flowers. Here we had placed an earthen bowl, about six inches wide, for the birds to drink from. It was our constant delight to watch them. Blue tits, willow wrens, finches, blackbirds, thrushes, and starlings were some of the many birds that came to us.

One hot summer day, two young thrushes arrived on the rim of the bowl at the same time and exactly opposite each other. Each seemed to resent the other's presence and expressed his disapproval by a hard, arrogant stare.

Tense Moments

The situation soon became more aggravated, for when they bent down to drink their heads collided, and with shrill, angry cries, they gave vent to their feelings. Again they tried to drink, but with the same painful result.

And now, with ruffled feathers, and wide open beaks, they shrieked in bird language what they thought of each other. Things were becoming really serious, for neither would give in. What was to be done? Each had his right to the water, and each had his right to a place on the bowl. Yet here they were, all hot and bothered, and more thirsty than ever, while all the time, at their very feet, was cool, fresh water!

Taking Turns

Then suddenly there came a pause, and a complete silence. Each bird straightened himself and looked up towards the blue sky. They seemed to be thinking out their problem, and to be gaining inspiration. Their ruffled feathers fell into place and their fury faded out. Then, with a stately and quiet dignity, one thrush bent down and took a drink, and while he straightened up to swallow, the other stooped and did the same. Thus they continued drinking in turn, without a clash, and in perfect rhythm, until they were satisfied.

This is a true account of how two young thrushes, through wise adjustment, obtained the water they desired, and how a peaceful settlement of what threatened to become a most serious and painful conflict was made.

H. T.

Answers to Word Stairs

PLEA
LEAS
EASE
ASEA
SEAR
EARS

A Scrapbook for Your Hobbies

By Vinel E. Dent

Most hobby enthusiasts appreciate good scrapbooks, because these are valuable for keeping records of their interests and activities. A pleasing scrapbook, besides providing space for timely entries, should have an attractive cover.

Have you ever tried using plywood for your scrapbook cover? Plywood because of its durability is an excellent material for this purpose. There are many attractive ways of decorating plywood covers, and the material is inexpensive.

In addition to their value for personal use and to house cherished collections, these scrapbooks make excellent gifts. If one becomes proficient enough at making them, he may oftentimes find a market for his work. I know of one student at the University of Wisconsin who helps finance his way through school by making and selling attractive plywood scrapbooks.

Make a Sketch First

To make a scrapbook, first draw a sketch, showing how the book will look when finished. This will help you, too, to determine what size the covers should be. (See Fig. 1.)

Remember to make the covers ½" bigger than the paper used as "filler."

Three-ply wood should be used for the cover, because it will not warp as thin boards would. It may be obtained from most planing mills or lumber companies in thicknesses of ⅛" or ¼". Three-ply wood can be obtained as thin as 1/50", but is more expensive than ⅛" or ¼" stock. The thickness you should use will, of course, be determined by the size of the scrapbook you are making. A small one, such as shown in Fig. 1, is best made of ⅛" plywood.

After the plan has been made, work can begin directly on the material. From the piece of plywood purchased from the lumber mill, saw two identical pieces, of the same size as the over-all dimensions of your sketch. If you are making the scrapbook sketched in Fig. 1, you will need two 6" x 8" pieces.

Next, saw the best grained of these two pieces again into two pieces which when hinged together will form the top cover (1¼" x 8"; 5¾" x 8" — sketch 1) of the scrapbook. By so doing the cover, even though made of two pieces, will be of the same continuous grain pattern. The three pieces (the back cover and the two pieces forming the front cover) should be carefully sandpapered, following the grain of the wood while doing so, till they are quite smooth and the edges not sharp.

Applying the Hinges

A pair of hinges must now be attached to the two pieces forming the front cover. Do not hinge the back cover, for this would make the scrapbook wobbly. You may buy small, fancy metal hinges from a hardware dealer or cut a pair from scrap leather of a similar pattern to that shown in Fig. 2. In either case, the best way of fastening the hinges is by rivets or by fancy-headed upholsterers' tacks driven through the wood of the cover and hammered down on the under side of the cover.

After the cover has been completely decorated, a piece of colored paper or felt may be pasted on the inside of the cover to hide the turned down nail points.

Holes must now be drilled through the smaller of the two front cover boards and the back cover through which the cord passes that binds the scrapbook together. (See Fig. 1, part a.)

If the "filler" (paper used as the pages of the scrapbook) is not punched, it may be placed between the two covers, clamped in the proper place, and drilled at the same time as the covers are.

Fillers may be obtained from various sources: dime store sketch pads, heavy wrapping paper, or art and craft papers purchased from handicraft or art companies. The binding cord may likewise, depending sometimes on the kind of decoration used in finishing the covers, be made of various available materials: fancy shoe laces, heavy cord, braided "lustrolace," buckskin thonging, etc.

Originality in Designs

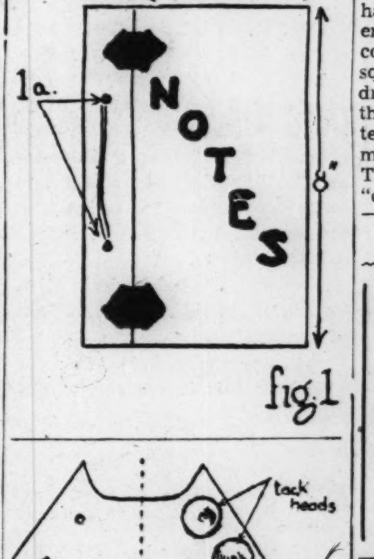
After the covers have been cut and sanded, the front one hinged together, and the binding cord holes drilled, they are ready for decoration.

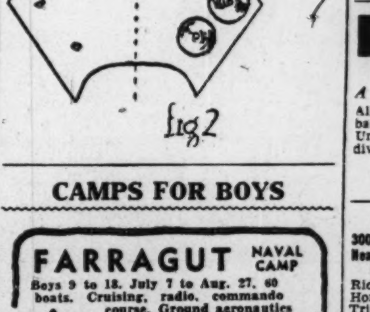
There are any number of attractive schemes for decorating plywood scrapbooks. The one from which the sketches accompanying this article were taken was decorated by the letters of the word NOTES being cut from belt leather, glued in place, and the whole cover given three coats of shellac. It was bound together by a piece of buckskin thong. After the front cover has been finished (there is no need to decorate the back one), a few protecting coats of some fluid such as wax, wood-filler, shellac, oil, or varnish should be applied if the medium of decoration permits (one would not do so if the covers were bound in cloth).

A design may be painted, relief-carved, chip-carved, or wood-burned onto the cover. Decalcomanias may be slipped onto the cover. Letters of words such as Photos, Notes, Scraps, etc., may be cut from leather, felt, cork, or thin sheets of metal.

Both cover boards may be covered by an attractive, durable fabric such as oilcloth, linen, monkscloth, dyed burlap, overalling or chintz. In this case the covers may be lined on the inside by matching sheets of heavy paper, and the hinges put on just before lining.

Exquisite covers may be made by covering thin plywood with "skiver" or "split" leather which has been tooled, stamped, burned, enamelled or gold-foiled. The front cover may be marked off into squares and a brass-headed tack driven through at the points where the lines forming the squares intersect. The points are then hammered down and the cover lined. This type of work is known as "cloutage."





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Here's a Circus Feature

Postmark Scrapbook

Everyone is going to the circus nowadays, so it is time that we celebrated old Barnum and Bailey in our postmark scrapbooks. We shan't have much trouble doing it, either, for you will all, probably, be surprised to find how many states there are that have post offices bearing the same names as this famous pair.

There are 11 states that have post offices named Barnum or Bailey, and two of them—Texas and Iowa—have both. You will find Barnum also in Wyoming, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Bailey is also in Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and Colorado.

It would look as though most of the circus people are inland folk, because so many of these post offices are in states that are far inland. Only Texas and North Carolina have shore lines, unless you include lake shores, then you must add Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

But we are sure that inland people have no monopoly of circus enjoyment, for we know something of the crowds that flock to the circus when it comes to town along the shores of the good old Atlantic Ocean.

So, whether you are an inland or a coast state postmark fan, here are best wishes for the circus feature in your postmark scrapbook.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

BARNUM
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Text of NWLB Statement on Coal Crisis

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The text of the National War Labor Boards announcement that it is turning the soft-coal-mine wage dispute over to President Roosevelt follows:

There is nothing new about the procedure that has been followed in this dispute between the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal operators. The parties began negotiations for a new contract on March 10, 1943, in joint conferences, following the procedure that has been established for many years in this industry.

On March 29, 1943, no progress having been made, the Director of the United States Conciliation Service intervened. The negotiations continued with the aid of the Director of the Conciliation Service until April 22, 1943. The disputants were still deadlocked and the case was then certified by the Secretary of Labor to the National War Labor Board. All of this is the regular procedure under the provisions of Executive Order 9017 issued by the President of the United States on Jan. 12, 1942.

On April 24, 1943, the board directed the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators to "continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the contract terms and conditions that existed on and prior to March 31, 1943, until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved, with the understanding that if the new agreement includes any wage adjustments, such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively to March 31, 1943."

Established Procedure

This is in accord with well-established procedures. It is the same procedure that was followed at the suggestion of the President in the dispute between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators in 1941. The President's suggestion in that dispute was made on April 21, 1941, at which time the President publicly recommended and urged that the old contract be continued with a retroactive provision.

In that dispute, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers on March 13 had presented to the joint Appalachian conference a resolution which provided that in the event the new contract was not ready for signature by March 31, "the miners in the Appalachian area will continue to work pending completion of the contract with the understanding that any changes in wages eventually arrived at in the negotiations will be retroactive to the date of April 1." The bituminous operators voted this resolution down.

On April 21, 1941, when the President isued his recommendation, the United Mine Workers and the operators in the Northern Appalachian area had reached an agreement. The strike, however, continued awaiting the settlement of the terms for the Southern Appalachian field. The operators in the Southern Appalachian field were unwilling to accept the President's recommendation.

Coal Strike Called 'Stab in the Back'

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., April 29
Col. Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, declared last night the threatened shutdown by workers of coal mines pending a wage settlement "is a stab in the back of the America fighting a war."

"A strike that threatens to shut down our plants, our mills and our shipyards is more despicable than Italy's attack on France when she was down," Colonel Waring said in an address prepared for a Legion rally in his home city.

President's Plan Accepted

On April 24, the case was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board. On April 27, that Board issued a recommendation to the parties that they accept the President's plan, in order that production of coal essential to the national defense might begin on Monday, April 28, 1941. This recommendation was accepted immediately by the United Mine Workers. After two or three days' delay, the southern operators finally accepted the recommendation and work was resumed on April 30, 1941, under the retroactive agreement.

In the present dispute, the order of the National War Labor Board of April 24, 1943, has been accepted by the operators but has not been accepted by the United Mine Workers.

The National War Labor Board is not now informed about the merits of the pending controversy. Following its usual procedure, it has set up an investigating panel to define the issues and to collect and state the relevant facts and make its report to the Board. The final determination of the controversy by the National War Labor Board will, of course, be based upon a careful consideration of the facts and issues as presented to it by the panel report and after hearing the parties. In the meantime, all the rights of the mine workers are protected by the retroactive provision, which makes any final determination retroactively effective as of April 1, 1943.

Panel in Readiness

The United Mine Workers have declined to appear before the War Labor Board's panel. The War Labor Board will continue the panel in existence ready to go ahead with its consideration of the merits of the controversy when the directive orders of the National War Labor Board are complied with by the United Mine Workers and when the miners are back at work. The Board does not continue with the consideration of the merits of any controversy while production is interrupted by a strike or a lockout.

Several strikes involving members of the United Mine Workers of America are now in effect, interrupting the production of the coal which is so essential to the war effort. On April 26, 1943, the War Labor Board directed to Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and the local district presidents of District 2, District 4, and District 5, in Pennsylvania a telegram calling their attention to the directive order of the Board dated April 24, 1943, and calling upon them as leaders of the Union to urge the workers to return to their jobs immediately under the plan as suggested by the President and ordered by the Board. This request has been ignored by the officers of the United Mine Workers to whom it was addressed.

Only Course Open

Under these circumstances, the only possible course for the Board to follow is the course which it consistently follows in cases where either the employees or the employer defies an order of the Board. The board is, therefore, referring this controversy to the President, in accordance with its established practice.

The National War Labor Board unanimously and deeply believes that the people on the home front in the United States are filled with a calm but grim determination to exert their utmost efforts for maximum production of those war materials which are necessary to conserve the lives and to crown with success the war efforts of their sons and brothers who are at the fighting front. For the peaceful determination of labor disputes without interruption of production, a procedure has been established by the lawfully constituted agencies of the Government under executive orders of the President of the United States and Commander in Chief.

The Board firmly believes that to maintain those procedures against attack from any source is essential to the winning of the war; that this particular dispute can and must be handled like any other dispute under these established procedures. It is the unanimous conviction of the Board that any departure from these procedures in this particular case would destroy the entire plan for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes during the war.

Roosevelt Order to Miners: Must Resume Work by May 1

Continued from Page 1

arrayed against the United Mine Workers.

The recent Byrnes-McNutt manpower "freezing" order, which means that worker A, earning 40 cents an hour in a war industry, can do nothing to equalize his wages if worker B, across the street, is getting 50 cents an hour for doing the same job, has caused deep dissatisfaction throughout the labor movement. An effort is on foot to reopen the National War Labor Board's power to adjust such inequalities. This power was removed by the Byrnes' order.

One of the difficulties is to get the public's and Administration's viewpoint over to the mine workers.

Many sympathetic observers feel the mine workers have real grievances which, at another time, would be the basis for higher pay. They say it would be unwise to condemn the workers as unpatriotic in view of enlistments, bond purchases and war support.

Hard to Get Case Over

The miners feel they have received less wage increase than war-industry workers, though their effort is harder and more dangerous. Isolated mining towns have had little of the wartime inflationary wage increase, while prices of goods have skyrocketed.

It is hard to get the Government's case over to the mine workers in some districts.

Rightly or wrongly, newspapers are generally suspect as having antilabor bias. The United Mine Workers' Journal has emphasized the Lewis line, representing Mr. Roosevelt as captured by "reactionaries."

Why, asks the Journal, if Congress refuses to impose a $25,000 ceiling limit on rich men's wartime salaries, should the hard-working miner be refused a wage increase of $2 a day, after enduring inflationary living costs, at the same wage, for the past two years?

This is the kind of argument that makes it difficult to break the Lewis hold.

Senate Ready to Act

The Senate, by voice vote, agreed to take up May 3 the Connally bill which would authorize Government seizure of any plant, mine, or other industrial activity essential to the war effort which is closed by a labor dispute.

Meanwhile, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, declined to comment at his press conference on whether the Army had made preparations for taking over the coal mines if a general strike is called. It is assumed generally that surveys have been made.

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From Mexico's Indian Lore

Courtesy of National Railway of Mexico

Dance of the Sun

As the Mexican Indians dressed when they gave their celebration in the Valley of Teotihuacan, Mexico, some years ago. It is hoped such celebrations will be staged annually as a means of wholesome and educational amusement for the Indians.

Indians' Recreational Needs Coming to Focus in Americas

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Wholesome recreation and diversions for Indians, especially those living in remote regions, are being sought by the Inter-American Indian Institute with headquarters here.

Dr. Manuel Gamio, Director, explains that the recreational program is looming larger in the work set on foot at the Inter-American Indian Congress held at Patzcuaro in 1940, from which resulted the Indian Institute.

In reviewing the work done by the Institute Dr. Gamio mentioned measures that were proposed and and carried out, such as the amelioration of Indian hygiene, modern methods of agricultural and industrial production, the correction of financial and juridicial abuses of which the Indian is a victim, and that steps were also taken to further democratic ideas in Indian communities. "But," emphasized Dr. Gamio, "little has been done to give the Indian the right kind of entertainment which he must have to live a complete and normal life. The result is, that the Indian turns to injurious and unproductive resources, among which is alcohol, the worst enemy of the Indian population."

Dr. Gamio refers specially to isolated groups, far away from urban centers. In the latter places entertainments are available to Indians, such as public parks, museums, radio programs, and outdoor concerts. For example Indians and their families come to Mexico City on Sundays and holidays, often walking many miles just to enjoy the glories of Chapultepec Park. There they listen to band concerts, watch the gay-costumed Charros ride their thoroughbreds, walk along the paths by the lake, chat with friends, and spend a few hard-earned centavos for native delicacies on display at every turn. Or go to the National Museum on a Sunday, which is a free day. It is crowded with Indians who show intelligent interest in anthropological displays that feature their history.

But none of these diversions is possible for Indians in remote rural localities, unless perhaps the weekly Market Day, which is the Indian's grapevine telegraph. Other than that there is nothing to relieve the tedium of a monotonous life.

New Polish Note to Soviet Endangers Peace Efforts

Continued from Page 1

who have been forcibly deprived of them."

At the same time, they do not appear to have any objections to accepting possible gains in the West which might violate this principle far as others are concerned.

The Russians, for their part, have long considered that Polish-Russian frontiers established after World War I were arbitrarily fixed to Russia's detriment at a time when the Soviet was weak and that parts which the Soviet Union is understood now to demand for itself are occupied mainly by non-Poles, chiefly Russians of some kind. These are territories of White Russia, parts of the Ukraine and Lithuania. The Soviet Union, in fact, assumes the attitude that some frontier such as the "Curzon Line" is satisfactory ethnographically.

Regrettable as it is that this issue should arise at the present inconvenient moment, it is clear that it brings openly before the world a problem which is typical of many which must be faced before real peace in Europe will be achieved.

Although the Poles have not again referred to the Katyn affair in this note, they raise the problem in another form when they appeal to Moscow "for release from the U. S. S. R. of the thousands of families of Polish armed forces engaged in fight or preparing in Great Britain and the Middle East . . . tens of thousands of Polish orphans and children, for the education of whom they will take full responsibility and who now—in view of German mass slaughter—are particularly precious to the Polish people."

They also appeal for the release of "all fighting Polish males who are now on Soviet soil."

Earlier and unsuccessful requests for information about the whereabouts of Polish citizens in Russia have often been made, the last one, according to this note, being made only a fortnight ago through the Soviet Ambassador to the Polish Government here in London.

It is clear the Poles feel strongly upon the subject and go so far as to declare that "they reserve their right to plead the cause of all these persons to the world."

Naturally, some of these persons will be from territory the ownership of which is in dispute between Poland and Russia, so that handing or nonhanding over of them migh well be considered to constitute a legal precedent by one or both parties concerned.

Reports from Moscow indicate the Soviet press continues to violently attack the Polish Government as both antidemocratic and anti-Russian. One report expresses the hope that Poland will be directed by leaders of a true democratic spirit" not prejudicial to Russia's present and future interests, that Polish forces can be raised on Soviet territory whose whole aim will be to defeat the Axis and whose commanders will be free from control of politicians who still maintain Poland's right to rule the peoples of the Ukraine and White Russia.

In Izvestia, Mme. Wanda Vassilievska, Chairman of the Union of Polish Patriots, and member of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., attacked the Polish Government as one which "never received a popular mandate," but "basks in the undoubted glory of heroic Polish soldiers." She accused it of having forfeited the sympathy of the Polish people under Hitler's yoke and of seeking to cause a rift between Great Britain and the United States on one hand and Moscow on the other.

Murray Calls C. I. O. Board

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has called an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Board for May 14 with the declaration that there has been "a complete failure" on the part of the government agencies and Congress to carry out the stabilization policy enunciated by President Roosevelt.

His call for the meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, said Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, Office of Production Administrator Prentiss Brown and Food Administrator Chester C. Davis were responsible for "repeated concessions to certain elements by further increases in prices," for the refusal of the National War Labor Board to adjust wage inequalities, and for "arbitrary freezing of men to jobs without relationship to needs of war production.

Strike Ties Up Cleveland Transit

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor strike today tied up Cleveland's mass transportation system, forcing uncounted thousands of war workers to thumb rides from friendly motorists or to walk to their jobs.

Not a street car or city bus could be seen on busy Public Square during the morning rush hour as the City Transit System's riders—averaging 1,315,000 fares daily—pulled their frequently-idle automobiles from garages and created traffic jams reminiscent of prerationing days.

In walking out at midnight, the unionists defied an order by their international officials and also ignored a telegraphed plea by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson to refer their wage dispute to Government agencies.

Restaurant Prices Frozen in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29 (AP)—Prices on all restaurant food items and beverages were ordered frozen in Louisville and its surrounding county effective today just two days before the Kentucky Derby.

The Office of Price Administration, in announcing April 28 the temporary freeze for a 30-day period, said cafes and drinking places would not be permitted to charge more than the highest prices in effect from April 4 to 10.

Thus, if any hungry or thirsty visitors happen to intrude for the "Home-town Streetcar Derby" they should not have to pay exhorbitant prices which have prevailed in some restaurants and bars on previous Derby days.

President Says Every Man Is Needed

Continued from Page 1

that of the new personnel the ratio is 60 to 65 per cent women.

The President felt that this record was helping tremendously with the manpower and woman power problem.

One other point the President wanted particularly to emphasize. He found that the Army was making large-scale, effective economies in the use of food. He said that several millions of dollars of food had been saved already and that, while the diets of the armed forces were properly kept at the highest standard, the greatest care was being taken to conserve supplies and keep down waste.

The President's major preoccupation throughout both halves of this trip was with military and naval installations. He visited some factories but it was on his tour nine months ago that he spent most of his time in the war industries and shipyards.

Quite evidently Mr. Roosevelt had little time to be speculating about the peace and postwar problems but on his last stop he had a vivid reminder of some of the tasks of reconstruction ahead.

This was at Fort Knox, Ky., and there, after watching the armored forces training under live artillery fire, he went down underground to see the vaults of the United States Depository crowded to capacity with gold which future world trade is waiting to use.

Training for Youth

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt suggested today that the youth of America, making use of industrial plants and military camps, might well give a year's service to their Government in the postwar era.

Mr. Roosevelt told reporters accompanying him that his trip into 20 states and Mexico convinced him that the armed forces and the home front factories are in their stride, but that he was wondering what could be done, after victory is won, with camps and plants in which millions have been invested.

He had no specific plan or program to offer, but he emphasized the benefits in physical condition and mental alertness that men and women in service and war-worker uniforms had realized in the last few months. And he indicated that he thought their training should be extended to all young men and women in some form after we win the war.

Objecting to the term "compulsory military service," the Chief Executive preferred to speak of a year's contribution of services to the Government. Any program that develops, he said, probably would be only partly military.

News stories on the early part of his trip were released midway of his travels. He went "off the record" again after parting with Mexico's President at Corpus Christi, Texas, April 21.

This was his itinerary from Corpus Christi on:

April 22. Spent the day in seclusion with members of his family at the ranch of his son, Elliott, a colonel with the Army Air forces in North Africa.

April 23. Traveled northwestward across Texas, through a corner of New Mexico and into Colorado.

Inspection in Colorado

April 24. Visited Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs, Colo., and viewed graphic demonstrations of a water-crossing, of infantry battling tanks, and of the massed firing of 60 deafening field howitzers. Inspected, at Denver, a plant where the Remington Arms Company makes ball, tracer and armor piercing ammunition; Lowry Field, which trains Air Force technicians, and Fitzsimons General Hospital.

April 25. Attended Easter Sunday services at Fort Riley, Kan., where he was in the exact geographical center of the United States for the first time.

April 26. Saw a Martin bomber plant at Omaha turning out B-26 Marauders and testing them in flight.

April 27. Stopped at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the oldest military post west of the Mississippi River, for a mass review by 15,000 troops who had been in service a maximum of 28 days.

Watched workers at a Republic fighter plane factory in Evansville, Ind., building P-47 Thunderbolts, and demonstrations of how they fire and how they fly.

April 28. Saw the Army show off the tremendous offensive power of an armored division, with tanks, artillery, planes and infantrymen using live ammunition.

Of his talks with General Avila Camacho, Mr. Roosevelt declared that he and the Mexican Chief of State had seen eye to eye. He said he thought the Mexican President understands our news and we understand his a great deal better than ever before.

Asked whether he had discussed the rationing program with the Governors whom he met, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that he had not received a single complaint of a serious nature. In two or three places, he said, he inquired how food rationing was coming along. The Governors took the position, he related, that there always are a few persons who kick about anything and always some local situations that have to be ironed out, but that rationing generally was being well received.

He spoke at his press conference, also, of the value of modification centers at which improvements can be made in planes after their manufacture has begun from original plans.

The result, he said, is that there is no slowing up of mass production.

He was impressed with the fact that some plane plants which depend on other factories, like the Ford Willow Run plant in Detroit, for parts and subassemblies, now get them in bigger volume than they did last fall.

As for more inspection trips in the future, the President said he didn't know, but that probably he would make another 10 and still not see the entire war effort.

Although his movements were supposed to be a military secret after he left Corpus Christi, the President found crowds waiting at nearly every station and crossroad as his train went by. Since it has become known that he was on the go, the arrival of troops to guard the rail routes he used served as a magnet to people along the way.

Text of Roosevelt Appeal To Patriotism of Coal Miners

Continued from Page 1

threatened at many other mines which now are in operation.

The procedure that has been followed in this case by the Board, is, I am assured, in exact accord with that followed in all other controversies of this character.

In view of the statements made in telegrams to me from some members of the United Mine Workers that OPA price regulations have been disregarded and that the cost of living has gone up disproportionately in mining areas, I have directed OPA to make an immediate investigation of the facts and, wherever a violation of the law is disclosed by that investigation, to see that the violators of the law are prosecuted.

The strikes and stoppages in the coal industry that have occurred and are threatened are in clear violation of the "no-strike" pledge.

These are not mere strikes against employers of this industry to enforce collective-bargaining demands. They are strikes against the United States Government itself.

Challenge to Government

These strikes are a direct interference with the prosecution of war. They challenge the governmental machinery that has been set up for the orderly and peaceful settlement of all labor disputes. They challenge the power of the Government to carry on the war.

The continuance and spread of these strikes would have the same effect on the course of the war as a crippling defeat in the field.

The production of coal must continue. Without coal, our war industries cannot produce tanks, guns, and ammunition for our armed forces. Without these weapons, our sailors on the high seas and our armies in the field will be helpless against our enemies.

I am sure that the men who work in the coal mines, whose sons and brothers are in the armed forces, do not want to retard the war effort to which they have contributed so loyally and in which they, with all other Americans, have so much at stake.

Not as President—not as Commander in Chief—but as the friend of the men who work in the coal mines, I appeal to them to resume work immediately and submit their case to the National War Labor Board for final determination.

Confidence in Miners

I have confidence in the patriotism of the miners. I am sure that when they realize the effect that stopping work at this time will have upon our boys at the front, they will return to their jobs.

The enemy will not wait while strikes and stoppages run their course. Therefore, if work at the mines is not resumed by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, I shall use all the power vested in me as President and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to protect the national interest and to prevent further interference with the successful prosecution of the war.

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The Home Forum

Mastering Monotony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MONOTONY is one of the "little foxes" which frequently tries to spoil the "vines" of human activity. This false sense would rob man of his God-given joyousness and enthusiasm and beguile him into thinking that his efforts are futile. One of its favorite moments for attack is Monday morning. Attempting to reverse the fact that **"joy cometh in the morning"** (Psalms 30:5), it says to the office worker or clerk: "The old grind begins." To the housewife it calls attention to an endless round of household tasks.

* * *

An effective and unfailing remedy to use at such times is provided for mankind in Christian Science, which gives us an entirely new concept of human activity. It teaches us that work is not just making a living but is living itself, because right activity is the spontaneous and harmonious expression of God through man. As Isaiah wrote (43:10), **"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord."** We are fulfilling our mission as His witnesses only when we are actively expressing divine intelligence, goodness, inspiration—in fact, all the qualities of our Father-Mother God.

Surely there can be nothing monotonous, dull, or drab in an expression or activity of divine Mind, God. These false conditions exist only in mortal mind. But Christian Science with Scriptural authority explains logically and clearly that there is but one Mind. Hence all the conditions of mortal mind, as well as mortal mind itself, are illusory, unreal. Like the mirage in the desert, they seem to be but are not. It teaches, too, that beauty, harmony, and joyousness characterize the infinite activities of the divine Mind. This does not have to be accepted blindly or regarded as impossible of attainment. It can be proved.

* * *

Mankind is prone to think of a day as so many hours devoted to work and so many hours for rest, recreation, and sleep. But viewed through the lens of Christian Science this counterfeit sense of day disappears and the true meaning is brought to light. Mary Baker Eddy defines "day" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584) as **"The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love."** Concluding the definition she adds: **"The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"**

Can there be anything dull or drab about "the irradiance of Life" or the unfoldment of good? Would we regret to see them begin, or joyfully look forward to their termination? Rather would we say with the Psalmist, **"This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."** Let us rejoice that, because God expresses in man the "irradiance of Life," we consequently reflect intelligent and joyous activity throughout our work days as well as during our recreational hours. Thus we can begin each day happily and expectantly, knowing as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 82), **"Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.'"**

* * *

Through the Bible and Science and Health we learn how to claim our heritage of this "immortal good." And because an earnest search for the truths found therein brings a rich reward in inspiration and healing, the study of these books can never become dull and uninteresting. As an aid in this study the Lesson-Sermons are provided in the *Christian Science Quarterly*.

Monotony slips in when progress stops. But in Science and Health (p. 258) Mrs. Eddy assures us that **"God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."** Our progress should be as harmonious and uninterrupted as the motion of the earth on its axis. There is but one cause, we learn in Christian Science, and it is perfect and unvarying. Likewise there is but one effect, and it too is perfect and unvarying.

Each day should see us at a new point in our growth Spiritward, with fresh inspiration to gladden each moment of every new day. No day can be just another day, no task just another job. Every right demand upon our time and ability is an opportunity for us to play an essential part in "God's day," the harmony of which would be broken without the full contribution, however small, of each one of God's ideas. Then let us not undervalue the importance of what to mortal sense may seem a small and humble task. Let us know that no argument of monotony can rob us of our God-given inspiration, spontaneity, and enthusiasm which enable us to start each week, each day, joyously and expectantly—and live!

The Quiet Energy

The quiet energy of earth
gives her beauty, green and brown,
and spills her color in rebirth
through the wood and through the town.

How long and eager does she sup,
blessing rain, how long accept
the heaven's fire, lifting up
fruit and fragrance, winter-kept.

The tranquil industry of growth,
rising, rising, fills the air
with sweet abundance, giving both
man and earth a goodly share.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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For the Beauty of Their Names

THE HEPATICAS ARE OUT. This is the first year we have had them, we have watched impatiently for their flowering. Now they dot the new bed with their bright pink and blue and white. The pink and blue occupy exactly the same position in the scales of their respective colours. It is exciting to add new members to our family of plants, and this coming year we should see many unaccustomed flowers in the garden. . . .

We choose some plants for the beauty of their names. It is an amusing reason, and I remember selecting a holiday itinerary on the same principle. I bicycled through France with a romantic-minded uncle, and we would spread out the map and decide where we were going entirely on the strength of the names of the places. We zigzagged miles out of our way because of the mellifluous sound of a tiny village, only to find when we reached it that it was an exceptionally dull place. Yet we continued thus in our mad holiday. The magic of names had cast its spell upon us. So when, in a thirty-year-old gardening book, we came across a flower called Chelidonium Japonicum, Noel and I felt we must procure it for our new bed. We have, as yet, no idea what it will look like; it belongs, we gather, to the celandine family. Perhaps it will be a dull little plant, or it may even be ugly; perhaps that is the reason why hardly anybody stocks it, and it has gone into disrepute. One can, I think, rely on the popular judgment in flowers, even as one finds that the tourist-ridden places are—or were—the loveliest. But perhaps the poor little flower has merely gone out of fashion, for there are fashions in the flower world as arbitrary as those in the world of clothes. People say that fifty years ago the lupin was almost unknown. I can myself remember the snapdragon when it was called snapdragon and not antirrhinum, and when it appeared in unenterprising gardens as an occasional isolated plant. While we were searching for asphodel plants, a friend told us that the yellow variety, almost unprocurable these days, was once a popular favourite. I wonder what indiscretion causes the fall from grace of a flower. Who ordains that the compact, bonnet-shaped columbine of cottage gardens, a cluster of purple doves, shall be educated to grow long spurs and a variety of colours, and enter the highest social ranks of the flower world?

We have procured our asphodels. We see the hillsides of the Mediterranean islands silver with them. We turn a bend in a mountain path in Corsica and come upon a clump of branching, tapering plants, with their veining of brown and their cloying, sickly smell; they grow out from the shelter of huge boulders, their foliage spreading over the pale, sun-drenched rocks and stones. Through our minds run romantic memories of the part they have played in mythology. We must have them in our garden, that we may travel far, even while we walk around our little half-acre plot. I have a friend who brought home irises from Delhi for the same reason; but they were dull things she admitted. . . . The asphodel ramosus and the arum cornutum and the arum dracunculus, gathered into our garden from Mediterranean and Himalayas, will probably not be as wonderful as we expect, nor half as lovely and satisfying as the thousand ordinary mixed daffodils in the orchard beneath the apple blossoms.—From "Four Hedges, A Gardener's Chronicle," written and engraved by CLARE LEIGHTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. H. Done, Northwich, Cheshire, England

"GATEWAY TO ADVENTURE": *A Photograph by F. H. Done*

You Must See the Wattles of Australia

BRISBANE, THE CAPITAL of Queensland, is a typical growing colonial city, still bearing many signs of its "Main Street" days, but emerging gradually into cosmopolitan efficiency and sophistication. Brisbane's suburbs are charming. The houses are built on stilts—a precaution against the destructive white ant which will literally eat you out of house and home if you don't prevent him. And the trees and fruits are marvelous for size and variety.

One of the most interesting plantations we saw near Brisbane was a peanut farm. I was a little surprised to find that our childhood friend, the peanut, is really a potato, so far as his habits are concerned. The nuts ripen and germinate under ground, form tubers, just as a potato does, and send up a green plant which may be used for feeding cattle, but bears no fruit at all. When these leaves begin to turn yellow, the nuts are ready for harvesting. The entire plant is then lifted out of the ground and left to dry in stooks. Finally a thrashing machine finishes the job, the peanuts are bagged and shipped to the markets.

Other Brisbane fruits, which we sampled with much appreciation, were the paw-paw (rather insipid unless served with lime or lemon juice), the custard apple (a shapeless nobby olive-green fruit, the size of a large grapefruit, filled with what looks like cotton wool, but proves to be a most delicious edible), and the luscious *monstera deliciosa*, which is as long as your arm and as sweet as its name. In addition to this, we visited pineapple plantations, banana plantations, and passion-fruit farms, all within an easy car-run of the capital, and all having charming wooden homesteads with tropical gardens in full flower. . . .

But quite apart from its fruit-bearing, profit-making trees, Brisbane is richly adorned with flowering trees of infinite beauty and variety. The jacaranda, a beautiful spreading tree with huge clear blue flowers, the bougainvillaea, a thick tall bush covered with flowers that vary from deepest purple to liveliest magenta—these are commonplaces of the streets.

And the wattles! Oh, the glory and the scent of the wattles! There are all sorts of wattles, it seems. Some have tiny golden flowers like the one that is sold in London as mimosa or acacia; some have big fluffy yellow flowers exactly like a newly-hatched duckling; but to buy a branch in a shop gives you no conception. You must see the whole tree, or a whole grove of trees, each one covered solid from tip to toe with golden bloom. —From "I Heard the Anzacs Singing," by MARGARET L. MACPHERSON. (New York: Creative Age Press.)

Boy in April

He sits, sky-cherished, on the hilltop fence,
His young eyes clouded with the stirring of
dim thoughts.
Joyous as April winds beneath the bird's
swift wing,
Morning pirouettes across his mood;
Suddenly laughing, he leaps to the earth
And with ecstatic heels, runs down the slope
As far as the three brown cows
Eating grass by the Osage hedge.

BARBARA WILSON

HAPPY BOYS! They have the long day before them and the countryside to roam. The sun, tipping their eager faces, conveys, as nothing else could, a pleasant sense of expectancy in this trio of youngsters, halting by the gate to get their bearings.

Nowadays youth has little opportunity for hiking. The country needs even its young citizens, and the labor of school children is essential to help in various ways on the land. In potato gathering, in harvesting, and in fruit picking, boys and girls, along with the older folk, are able to assist in many useful ways.

One hopes that, before long, boys and girls will be free again to indulge in their own adventures and to make their own explorations. In this respect, the country child has the advantage over the town child. They have no need to seek entertainment. It is provided with the seasons' changes which bring an infinite variety to the country, from the time when the quiescence of winter gives place to the first green buddings of spring, through the fulfilment of summer with its long bright days, to the harvesting of autumn.

So boys, like the trio in the picture, look out across the green landscape, hardly conscious of the days of fruition yet to come, and listen to the birds singing in the thickets, or seek the wild flowers and the grasses that deck the hedgerows.

Seventeen Years and a Dream

A YOUNG MAN held a picture in his mind's eye so long that finally the memory became a dream in his heart, a goal for his ambition, The picture was of trees: trees along a river; on a hundred hills and mountain slopes; cathedral-like forests; forests of trees roundabout a town, planted by it and owned by it. The *planted* forests of Europe. . . .

The dream, which came out of the memory, was of *trees in America*. He would, himself at last a trained forester, set out many trees, to grow into a forest. . . .

As sanctuary and refuge he would

". . . give, bequeath, devise
Shelter to every bird that flies;
Harbor to all that walk or creep;
To the red fox a bed for sleep;
Table and roof for every guest
And place for dove and thrush to nest."

As appeal, silent and tangible, that such a forest be example and incentive to his fellow citizens to perceive a new graciousness in the art of living; that Americans might at long last repossess something which, in moving to another continent, they had lost or mislaid. Presumptuous and grandiloquent program, as distant from realization as was Europe across the sea—very like the one Thoreau spoke of: "The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or perchance a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a woodshed with them." . . .

In later years it came to pass that an obscure ancestor willed him an equally obscure farm; fragment of a farm, rather; which, from an original 180 acres in the days of the Civil War (when men who had not gone South were going West), had been hacked down to thirty. He looked upon it and found that it was—not so bad. Scanned its four separated areas of cleared but fallow land, fourteen acres in all; and knew from the outset that on the one hand, tillage was futile, or heartbreaking; on the other, that, lacking it, two or three years would see field-birch, briers, wild grape and thicket upsurging triumphant. Fourteen acres—why, marginal land *to plant trees on—what else!* . . .

Six years passed. The Spring was of the seventh year. The work of the world had been going on. Life had been busy and preoccupied. The man had been abroad again, this time to the ends of the world, and he had returned to the place in the evening before. When he arose from bed and looked out the Great Revelation broke. Came the apocalypse of his Dream!—It was almost as if one awakened on a spring morn (as in the fairy stories) and happening to look casually, calmly from the window of his chamber, he suddenly beheld *an enchanted forest!* . . .

From time to time in this Seventeenth Year there come visitors to this place of green wonder; men and women not a few, from divers stations and walks; and each is unprepared and unknowing what manner of temple Nature is erecting here. . . . Here all these, like pilgrims, may enter thick-carpeted aisles along leaping columns set overhead into groined arches of limbs. As though from high windows fall broad shafts of sunshine. The gray-green-brown interior, vast and mysterious, is dim-lighted into a variegated symphony of a dozen shades and tones; and escutcheons of gold hang upon all the walls and pave the floor. . . . From aloft the soft passing of the breeze; from every side the calls of birds.—From "Now That We Have To Walk," by RAYMOND TIFFT FULLER. (New York: Dutton.)

Land of Sun and Snow

ON A CITY STREET, an Indian from the American Southwest passed through the crowd. He brought rich color with him—bright velvet blouse, silver and turquoise jewelry and a skin of bronze. Quite unknowingly, he brought, too, a valued gift. For the mere sight of him turned one memory back to a winter spent in the Sangre de Cristo mountains of New Mexico.

It was a long season, yet the manner of our way of life told time by a rhythm so new that we hardly noted the passing of weeks and months. The days went by in a sunny procession that moved onward in a particolored pageantry. City habits changed and gradually fell away. Since nothing less than the spectacle of the dawn was fitting to introduce such fullness of living, we learned to waken early. And the risen sun came to us late; for, although the plateaus were high, the ridges enclosing our valley were higher still.

* * *

As we made up the brush fires and put on the bacon, our first knowledge of the light of day was more to be felt than seen. Sometimes it seemed almost like an actual touch upon the shoulder. But the accolade was only for an instant; a flush appeared behind the easterly ridge, reached rapidly out to strike upon the clouds and burn across in rose and gold. We watched the conflagration spread in the tenderest, yet most vivid hues, until the whole sky throbbed with color.

But, long before the cause of all this marvel had become visible to us, the first rays of the sun had roused the rim of our westerly ridge from its violet sleep, and was slowly widening its field of ruddy color down our familiar prospect. By the time it had reached a certain overhanging promontory, in whose mounds we had more than once searched for pre-historic Indian pottery, our packs were ready, our horses saddled; and we were off to learn the turnings of yet one more trail among the infinite number branching out from our camp.

* * *

When noon found us, the sun meant something more than color; it meant heat. Ponchos, jackets, and sweaters had been peeled off in succession to be made fast to the saddle-bags. We were thirsty. Adobe-tinted hills, speckled with low-growing juniper, were one broad glare of light; the desert seemed beaten down under the weight of a golden flood.

Our horses clattered up hill and down, slipping over stones, their flanks steaming. Light quivered over the mesas; and, beyond, the wizardry of the clear air brought the bright blue mountains near—even those that rose dazzling white against the sky where the snow had crested them. It was siesta time, the moment for leaving the saddle, for bringing out rations for man and for beast too, if the forage were sparse. It was the hour for seeking out some angle of shade under an overhanging rock or in the retreat of an arroyo.

Late day was also a saga of sun. Often floods of light broke through tangled clouds to rim each one with an aura of consuming brightness. Sometimes, as though to shield our eyes from too flaming a vista, a distant screen of rain fell gently, without haste, in a panel of copper dissolving into rose. Or perhaps, on the other side of the farthest range, the purple-pink of sundown gathered and glowed, covering the whole incredible expanse of sky with explosion after explosion of color; then it paled gradually to leave our earth upthrust, bleak and stark, against a steel-gray sky.

As fish must take for granted a world of waters, we had come to be creatures of the sunlight, or of the lesser but pervasive light of the moon; we had nonchalantly disregarded the talk of the Indians, who insisted that snow would come.

* * *

When at last we wakened one morning to an unfamiliar half-light, we were mystified for a moment; but, as the day grew slowly and we found ourselves curtained about by falling flakes of snow, we had the impression of living in an open-eyed dream. In that hush, we prepared our first indoor breakfast. When we lifted the tent flaps again and stepped out, nothing was distinguishable but this nearby canopy of fringing white. We remembered the long mellow months when snow remained for us a distant beacon, but without regret. The mystery of the far ranges had descended upon us; we, too, had been granted a snow-clad habitation. Even sunshine could wait upon this marvel.

The Indian desert country had once again, and in its own fashion, touched the shoulder of those who attend its time and season.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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Intimate Message: Washington

Two Ways for Ratifying Treaties Compared .... *By Richard L. Strout*

There are two ways of ratifying agreements with foreign countries and the difference between them deserves to be recognized because the fate of America's postwar program may hinge upon it. The traditional way of ratifying a formal treaty is to require two thirds approval by the Senate, failure to obtain which kept America out of the League. There is also another way, when the word "treaty" can be avoided. This second way is traditional too, and has many times been recognized.

This second way does not require a two thirds vote of the Senate. It requires what seems more democratic legislative approval, that by both Houses, and by simple majority vote. Two instances of this sort of thing are pending right now.

One of these is the Panama Concession Bill. Probably you never heard of it. But this week it passed the Senate 37 to 19, having previously gone through the House on a voice vote. Significantly, every vote cast against the measure was cast by Republicans. I will come back to that in a minute.

The other instance is the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements. In one sense these agreements are small treaties, dealing with tariffs; in a technical sense they are called "agreements," in fact, anything but treaties. Congress, by a majority vote in each House, has authorized the State Department to negotiate these agreements and they have been written now with 27 foreign countries. Call them pacts, treaties, agreements, anything you will, they involve matters of foreign policy and they are authorized by House and Senate and by simple majority vote. This process of legislative authorization is not unique; if these "treaties" required a two thirds approval by the Senate they almost certainly never would have been written.

How Some Important Treaties Have Fared

The House Ways and Means Committee this week, 14 to 11, approved extension of the trade agreement act for another three years. And here again, it should be noted, the great majority of the negative votes were cast by Republicans.

Under constitutional interpretation the distinction between "treaty" and "agreement" is pretty nebulous. Chief distinction is that the former requires the hazard of the two thirds majority hurdle. As I wrote, in this same space last Feb. 27, the United States, alone among nations in the world, imposes this two thirds provision. Against it have splintered some of the most idealistic hopes any nation ever had. It caused the loss of the Arbitration Treaty with Britain in 1897; the Versailles Treaty; the Commercial Treaty with Turkey; the St. Lawrence Treaty with Canada in 1934, the treaty to join the World Court in 1935. Each one of these, at one time or another, got a majority vote in the Senate, and could have done the same thing in the House. The two thirds method of approach was what killed them.

When Republican John Hay saw his various arbitration treaties being killed in the Senate [by Democrats, incidentally] he declared,

"A treaty going into the Senate is like a bull going into the arena; no one can say just when or how the blow will fall—but one thing is certain, it will never leave the arena alive."

Republican William Howard Taft also battled in the Senate to get arbitration treaties approved, but had to watch them mutilated under a system which gives the opponent of a treaty two votes, while supporters have only one vote.

It is significant now, therefore, that Minority Leader Charles L. McNary of the Senate proposes, in regard to the Hull pacts, that they be automatically approved if, within 60 days after negotiation, they are not vetoed by Congress using, of course, a majority vote. I am not interested at the moment as to the wisdom of this proposal in connection with the Hull pacts. What seems significant is the acceptance by the modern-day Republican leader of the old, and quite traditional, method of legislative-executive co-operation in foreign policy under a procedure whereby agreements are approved either by a majority vote of both Houses, or after an interval in which disapproval is not voted.

To go back to that Panama commercial agreement, noted above, the reason many Senate Republicans voted against it was that they argued it should be presented as an out-and-out treaty, requiring a two thirds approval. The same argument has been raised against the Hull pacts.

Many Agreements in Prospect After the War

This article is not intended to be so much an argument for either part as a presentation of the two sides. There are two methods of ratifying international agreements. After the present war many agreements will probably come to the Congress in the form where they merely require majority approval, after the fashion in other countries. Walter Lippmann has just called the two thirds vote system an "antiquated form." Certainly it has played into the hands of isolationists.

Russell W. Davenport, a stanch Republican, in the May Fortune magazine, presents an interesting sidelight on how the political parties switched sides on this policy of isolationism. Down to 1912 the Democrats were the isolationists. Quotations which he cites from McKinley, Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, John Hay and others, against isolation should be memorized by certain present-day Republican Congressmen. I cannot follow Mr. Davenport in all his interpretations of the League battle, but his main conclusion is found in these words:

"Just as the Republicans of our time have been driven to rash extremes by their hatred of Franklin Roosevelt, so the remnants of the new era were consumed with such passion against Woodrow Wilson that they were incapable of reacting objectively, let alone wisely, to any Wilson proposition."

The Country Speaks: Spokane

Time Has Told, and Quickly .... *By Grace Kirkpatrick*

"Time will tell." This is what many ardent advocates for Grand Coulee Dam contended during the long and often discouraging 30 years when they worked and hoped that someday such a dam would be built.

They held that time would bring the need for the power that such a dam could build up—that is if the Northwest grew industrially; they contended that the vast fertile acres of the Columbia Basin if irrigated, would not grow crops that would hurt agriculture in the rest of the nation—if the Northwest grew in population, for irrigated lands do not yield the surplus grains, and the Northwest with so much of its land in forests, rugged mountains and National parks has always imported garden produce.

Time has told—and told more quickly than anyone then foresaw.

From one end of the nation to the other, the tale is being well told of what Grand Coulee is doing to aid the country in its defense, through the power that it is furnishing to great war industries.

Only One Dissenting Vote

Now Congress has passed, and President Roosevelt has approved, the Columbia Basin Project Act which will safeguard against speculation those who come to purchase and farm the acres which Grand Coulee Dam will be instrumental in reclaiming. This has to do with the irrigation side of the great project—the side that will make northwest acres produce food crops, and the bill passed the Senate unanimously and there was only one dissenting vote in the House of Representatives.

Has the growing realization of what a mighty weapon food can become in this war and in the world that will follow, anything to do with that—one might ask. Is there a rising conviction that perhaps Uncle Sam will need all his fertile acres which he can make usable?

"The Columbia Basin Project will be to irrigation in the West what Grand Coulee Dam is in the field of power—the greatest undertaking of its kind in history," Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said in commenting on the Columbia Basin project at the time of the passage of the bill. "The Bureau of Reclamation plans for the irrigation development have been advanced under Commissioner John C. Page so that the project could be included in a war food construction program if required, or in a postwar program to cushion the shock of the transition to a peacetime economy in the Pacific Northwest. This Act protects the investment of the Government and will insure that the irrigated land is placed in the hands of bona-fide sellers at fair prices."

To Support 25,000 Families

The Columbia Basin project includes 1,200,000 acres of productive land. When completed it is expected to provide support for from 25,000 to 30,000 families on farms and in the towns and villages that will follow in the wake of irrigation development, according to the Reclamation Bureau.

Farms will have a lower limit of 10 acres and an upper limit of 160 acres in size and will be laid out on farm unit plats arranged so that each unit will be of sufficient size to support decently a farm family.

Land in excess of a farm unit held by any one landowner may be acquired by the Secretary at the appraised values and resold by him to settlers.

To assist in the permanent settlement of farm families, facilitate project development, and prevent speculation, the Secretary is authorized to sell, exchange or lease project lands, to establish town sites, to dedicate portions for public use and to acquire in the name of the United States, lands within or adjacent to the project area for the protection, development or improvement of the project.

To Change the Subject:

Only Women Have the Courage? .... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

I made a discovery the other day. It was about a man whom I had long regarded as an independent, courageous individual who would follow the dictates of his inclinations or his conscience without a thought as to what anybody might think.

But, I was wrong. I was completely misled by the capable man-of-affairs attitude he wears around the office. He isn't fearless and he isn't independent, but he is honest. He's honest to the point of admitting that he hasn't the courage to go up to a soda fountain and order one of those gooey concoctions the girls eat, like a chocolate marshmallow nut sundae, made with chocolate ice cream.

Those who prefer plain ice cream or the simple, rather than complex, trimmings on top of it, will probably nod their heads and affirm sharply that he certainly should be timid about ordering such a concoction—who ever thought up such a mixture anyway! But there are others who not only order but eat just such combinations and enjoy them. I know! These will shake their heads sadly. They may even be stirred to the point of sending him a jar of marshmallow whip that he could cautiously add to whatever simple dish he had courage to order.

This however, will be unnecessary, for the man has a wife. So, whenever he wants a really "gooey" sundae, he takes her along. She always orders this kind. Most women do; in fact, they delight in thinking up such things as the chocolate-marshmallow-chocolate trio and the pineapple-peppermint-sauce-on-chocolate-ice-cream combination. He gives her order and, in what appears to a bystander as a gallant and generous gesture to keep her company, he says he'll take the same. Thus, after the age-old manner, he finds shelter behind the woman's skirts. No one would ever suspect him of having ordered that kind of sundae because he really wanted it.

But this makes one wonder. Before the days of meat rationing, when a man ordered a steak, baked potato, and spinach, would he rather have had a daintily-arranged shrimp salad with small date-nut sandwiches, and fudge cake with fudge sauce for dessert? Who decides whether the one is a "he-man" meal and the other a frilly and feminine one?

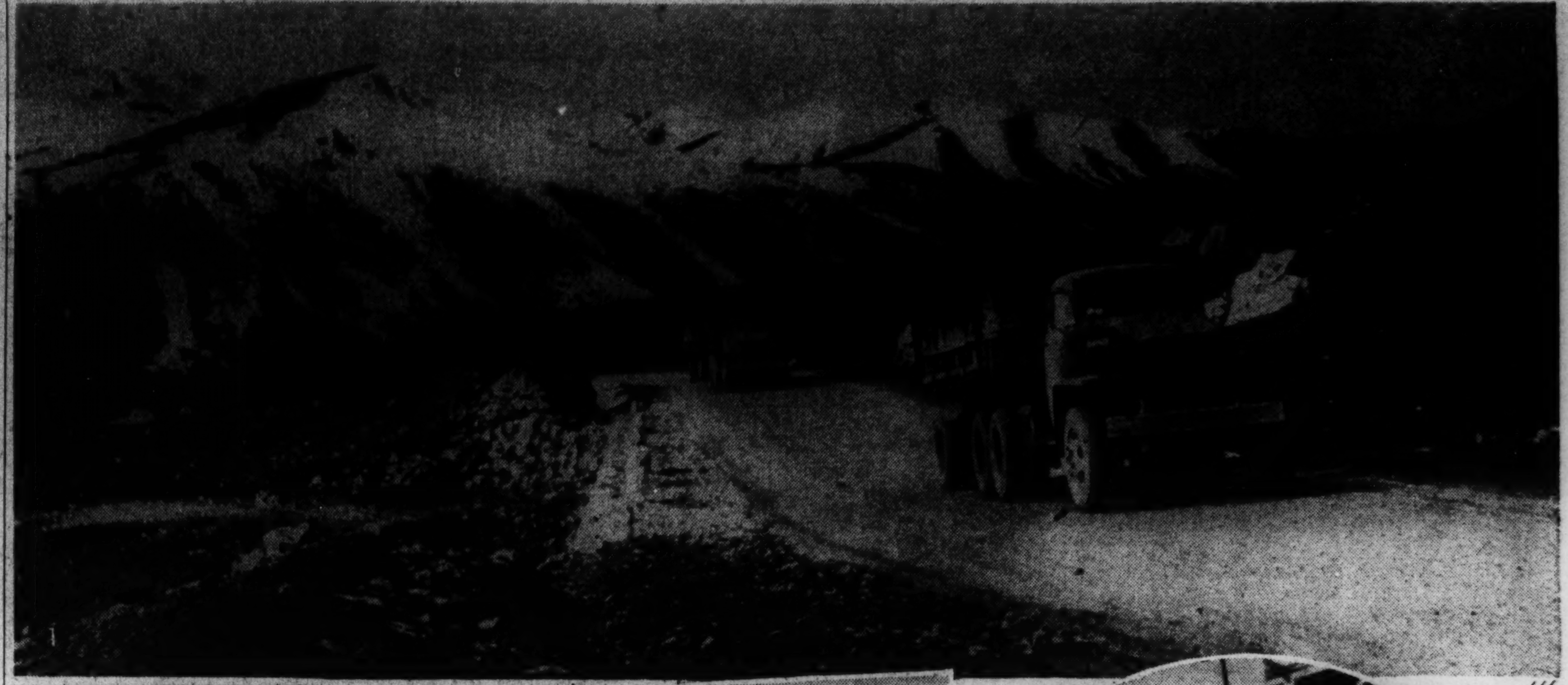
And would a woman hesitate a moment to order ham and eggs, for instance, if those were what she wanted for dinner or lunch, just because they sound like breakfast on the farm? Certainly not. She would order them and eat them with satisfaction in the fact that her order was the only one of its kind being served in the dining room.

Maybe it's hats that are responsible for the courage women display in such things as these. Men, the poor things, never have a chance to assert their independence of choice in this important field—an independence which, with practice, would extend to other fields, like food. They wear felt hats in winter and straws or panamas in summer. These all fit the head; crowns are approximately the same shape and brims approximately the same width. Once in a while a dashing little bird feather is tucked daringly into the ribbon band. (But a man who would not dare to order a chocolate-marshmallow sundae would take this out.) How can a man show courage and a "think-what-you-please" outlook on manners and menus if he has never worn a silly hat?

Now women, from their early girlhood, learn to choose the hats they like, and wear them without regard to what other people may think about them. This attitude of independence grows, and confidence grows with it. They not only don't mind being the only girl in the crowd with that kind of a hat, they'd like to be the only one in the world to have one. If they'd thought up a combination bird's nest and carrot-top trimming and had the milliner put it on for them, so much the better.

Thus it is at a soda fountain. If a girl can think up a fancy combination nobody else has tried, it is an achievement. She orders it audibly and glances around casually to see whether it has piqued the interest of patrons at near-by tables. But, few mere men would display such daring. They may be expected, instead, to order lemon sherbet or plain vanilla ice cream in a superior tone, indicating that soda fountains are, after all, not places where men of affairs usually spend their valuable time. But when you hear them, remember they are probably looking wistfully at your wonderful banana split!

U. S. Supplies via Iran Engulf Russian Warehouses



O. W. I. through United States Army from Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Rushing American Lend-Lease Help to Russia Through Iran

1. Snow-clad mountains loom in the background as a United States Army convoy pushes through primitive Iran with supplies for Russia.

2. A United States Army truck convoy taking lend-lease supplies to Russia stops to put on chains before entering a dangerous pass through snow-covered mountains. Local horse-drawn carts stand near the convoy.

3. English, Russian, and American engineers working side by side in an engine-repair shop, where German-made equipment is being used.

4. General view of the delivery point where American warplanes for Russia are assembled and made ready for flight to the front.

5. Maj. Gen. Lewis Brereton, Commander of the United States Army Ninth Air Force, talking to a Russian officer at a point where American planes are turned over to Russia.

6. Iranians at work laying a railroad for American supplies to pass from the Persian Gulf into Russia.

Soviet officers gleeful as huge conveyor belt line delivers bombers and other equipment.

Two Associated Press correspondents, Clyde Farnsworth and George Tucker, have transmitted the following firsthand description of the movement of war supplies to Russia by way of Iran.

SOMEWHERE IN IRAN (AP)—American war material is reaching Russia via the Persian corridor faster than the Russians can take it. Their warehouses and freight yards are glutted.

Accompanied by Russian officers, we inspected Soviet supply dumps deep within the Russian zone of Northern Iran and found yards piled high with American war equipment.

We followed the corridor from the Persian Gulf to within a few miles of the Caspian Sea, visiting docks, rail centers, and great assembly plants, and saw the fruits of the extensive effort that has transformed the Persian plains and plateaus into a vast conveyor belt over which move planes, tanks, armored cars, raw materials, explosives, trucks, jeeps, and guns for Russian soldiers.

Russians Gleeful

We saw Russian officers in smock blouses and black boots, guns strapped to their hips, rub their hands and kick their heels together as Mitchell and Boston bombers, fresh from United States factories, dropped out of the sky.

We saw American locomotives pulling American rolling stock manned by specialists from the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and other United States lines.

We saw Americans, on this delivery job without equal, struggle against the handicaps of adverse geography and climate. They are working in exhausting heat, stifling dust, knee-deep mud, snowdrifts, blizzards, and driving rain in their place and season.

The full responsibility for these undertakings is on the shoulders of Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, lanky West Pointer whose father before him was an Army officer.

Operations in the Persian corridor fall into four great divisions:

How Planes Arrive

1. Air:

A 45-mile long palm-edged island is the reception center for fighters and bombers from the United States.

The fighters are trucked in crates from cargo ships, assembled by specialists, and then inspected and given test flights. The bombers arrive under their own power manned by ferry pilots to whom the ocean crossing is only a workday task.

Through a series of great hangars, the planes move in steady progression from one servicing to another, under continuous inspection and then go to crowded acceptance lines. The last job is painting on six red stars.

At one side of the installation, the Hammer and Sickle banner of the Soviet flies over the headquarters of Col. I. V. Obrazoff, Commander of the Red Army contingent. There is happy fraternization among the Americans and the Russians.

Most of the Russians are veterans of the front-line air fighting. Knowing the rigors of battle for machines as well as men, they are very exacting in their inspections of planes.

Long Route

2. Ports:

Russia can thank Yankee farsightedness and tenacity for the mass of supplies now reaching the Red Army. Originally, the Soviet rejected the idea of the Persian Gulf route on the grounds that 17,000 miles of salt water between United States ports and the headwaters of the Persian Gulf was an extravagance of time and an invitation to ruinous losses to submarines. They preferred to rely on their great port of Murmansk.

But with British and United States collaboration, development of the Persian corridor went ahead steadily. Roads were built, railroads elaborated, harbors dredged and enlarged, and the vast paraphernalia necessary for handling war cargoes was installed.

The headwaters of the Persian Gulf present a noisy panorama of docks, winches, and cranes with Americans and natives working elbow to elbow unloading Liberty ships. So complete has been the development of docking facilities that goods are unloaded faster than they can be taken away, but officials believe land transport soon will cach up with unloading. Should transport capacity exceed present port facilities, new ports will catch up with unloading. which will provide still another outlet will open shortly between the main port and an important rail-highway center 80 miles away. Before the war, Iran's ports handled 7,000,000 tons of freight annually. By comparison, the tonnage now is astronomical.

3. Trucks:

Wheelhorse of the Persian Gulf Service Command is Col. Don G. Shingler, Wyoming-bred engineer out of West Point. Colonel Shingler came out from the United States in civilian clothes with the original mission to Iran long before the United States was in the war and when the Russians still questioned the value of the corridor as a supply route.

Today, in an atmosphere reminiscent of Detroit, modern assembly lines are discharging trucks and armored cars at the rate of one every four minutes. General Motors specialists operate the lines for the Army.

Two thirds of all trucks coming off the assembly lines are turned over to the Russians, who load them to capacity and take them into Russia. The remainder go into great fleet pools which make up the shuttle service between unloading wharves and Russian acceptance centers.

Ready-Made Supply Line

The 1,400-mile Trans-Iranian railway into which abdicated Shah Riza Khan Pahlevi poured $90,000,000 was virtually a ready-made supply line for Russia, although the old shah never intended it that way.

The line performed in successive stages by American, German, Swedish and Iranian planners and builders, is an engineering feat, considering Iran's topography, but as a channel of military support on a scale to satisfy Russia it left much to be desired. But it now is handling much transport to the Soviet. Its most serious shortcomings are dictated by the terrain and the fact that it is only single-tracked.

The Americans have been handicapped by manual coupling, still in effect, but they are grateful they have had a standard gauge to work with and that the British have laid considerable new trackage to tap southern ports.

Changeover Simple

It was comparatively simple to adapt 120-ton standard diesel-electric locomotives to the 20-ton axle-load limit of the line. It was simply a matter of redesigning the undercarriage to give them six drivers instead of four. America's 80-ton freight locomotives, fitted to burn oil instead of coal, could be put into use as fast as delivered.

All along the line, switchyards, sidings, maintenance shops, and quarters for the American battalions who man these installations are steadily expanding.

Riding southward from Teheran as guests of Col. Paul F. Yount, Alliance, Ohio, Commander of the P. G. S. C. rail forces, we found the line running to Army satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the first convoy of American trucks loaded with war supplies for Russia has passed through the Persian corridor and delivered its cargo safely into Soviet hands after a journey of nearly 700 miles.

Vanguard of Fleet

This all-American convoy was the vanguard of great fleets of trucks that will supplement rail and air service in the Persian Gulf Service Command's stupendous undertakings—to arm and provision Russian armies fighting along a 2,000-mile front.

The Studebaker trucks were manned by drivers from Texas, Oregon, Kentucky, and Georgia. They bore steel, munitions and wheat from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Minnesota.

The trip started on the Persian Gulf and ended on a snow-painted plateau in the Russian zone, in an atmosphere of booted Russian officers.

To get there, the convoy crawled across marshes and deserts. It dragged itself up the approaches to the Pushtikuh Mountains. It wound around hairpin curves, dipped into valleys, and felt its way along canyons and through tunnels. It crept along ledges, looked down hundreds of feet into gorges where rivers lashed themselves against rocks hidden since the days of Parthian kings.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	
Adams Exp (.45e)	15	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	7	42½	42	42½	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	786	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf xw	86	21⅞	19¼	21⅞	+3
Allegh pf $30ww	198	21¾	19¼	21¼	+2¼
Alleghany pr pf	32	40	37½	40	+3½
Allegh Lud S .35g	15	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	157½	157½	157½	
Allied Kid (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
Allied Mills (1e)	12	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	17	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Allied St pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	25	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½e	8	65	64¼	65	+ ¾
Am Bank Note ¼g	4	16	15¾	6	+ ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3 †	30	59	59	59	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh ¼g	5	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	20	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	85	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅜
Am Can (3)	6	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
Am Can pf (7)	†220	175	174	175	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	16	35½	34¼	34⅝	+ ¾
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	10	69¾	68½	69¾	+2¼
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	†250	108	105¾	108	+2
Am Colortype .15g	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Am Crys Sug ¼g	10	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Am Distill	2	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
Am&FP $7 1.92k	9	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ¾
Am & F P 2pf	74	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅝
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	4	3⅞	4	
Am H&L pf (3)	1	37	37	37	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¾
Am Ice	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
Am Inv pf 2½ †	10	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
Am Locomotive	9	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	99¼	97⅛	98½	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .20g	5	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼g	9	9	8⅞	9	
Am Metal (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Am M 6%pf 6 †	10	120	120	120	+1
Am News 1.80	†280	32¼	32	32	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	21	31½	31	31⅜	
Am P & L $5 pf	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Am Rad&St S .15g	43	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	47	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ½
Am RM pf 4½	†440	64¼	64	64	
Am Saf Raz ½g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Seating (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	18	43⅞	43⅜	43½	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	80	151½	150¼	150¼	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	11	25	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Am Stores ½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	25⅞	25	25¾	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	147⅞	145¾	147⅞	+1½
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	7	55⅜	54½	55⅜	+ ⅞
Am Tob pf (6) †	210	140¼	139¾	139¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
Am Viscose (1g)	14	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	172	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅝
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	77	77	77	
Am Woolen	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	10	73½	72⅝	73¼	+1¾
Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Anaconda (½g)	21	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
Anchor H Gl .15g	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Anch H G pf 5 †	10	114	114	114	
Andes Copper ¼g	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	
APW Paper	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M ½g	3	40	39⅞	40	+ ¾
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	— ¼
Arm Ill	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	2	58¼	58	58	— ½
Arm Ill pf	20	64½	64½	64½	+1½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	6	34¾	34½	34½	
Artloom Corp .10g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	20	82	82	82	+ ¼
Associates Inv (2)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
Assoc Inv pf 5	†130	103½	103	103½	+ ½
Atch T & S F 3g	*29	55¼	54¼	54⅞	+ ¾
Atch T & S F pf 5	2	78	78	78	
Atl Coast Line 2e	13	34	32¾	34	+1½
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	55	55	55	
Atl Refining .30g	15	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼g	6	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ½
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Atlas Powd ¾g	†130	60	59¼	60	+ ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5	†130	118¼	118	118	
Aviation Corp .10g	70	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct (1e)	27	17⅛	16⅝	17	
Balt & Ohio	63	9½	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	41	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	19	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Bang&Ar pf2½k †	50	53¾	53¼	53½	+ ¼
Barker Bros	2	8½	8⅜	8⅛	+ ⅜
Barber Asph	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	15	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅞
Beat Crm pf 5 †	10	104½	104½	104½	
Belding-Hem .80	*1	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	13	18½	17½	18½	+1
Bendix Avia ¾g	7	39⅛	38⅜	39	+ ⅝
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
Best Foods (.60)	16	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	2	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 1½g	38	64¼	63	64¼	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	12	33½	32¾	33½	+ ¾
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .35e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Boeing Airp 1g	57	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅞
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	45	45	45	
Bond Strs 1.60	7	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	7	26⅝	26½	26½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Bower R Bear ½g	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Bridgept Br ¼g	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	27	26¾	27	+ ½
Bristol-My .40g	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	4	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	2	39	38⅛	39	+1⅛
Bruns-Balke ¼g	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Budd Mfg	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	97½	97¼	97¼	— ¾
Budd Wheel (1e)	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Bullard Co ½g	4	25	24¾	25	+ ¾
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	880,170
1943 vol. to date	110,317,318
1942 vol. to date	36,398,571

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	72	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
Chrysler Co ¾g	27	74⅝	73½	74⅝	+1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
City Stores	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	60	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½g	4	35⅜	35	35¼	
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅜

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Wed.	48.8	Prev. day	[illegible]
Month ago	49.0	Year ago	33.5
1943 high	49.8	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Tea	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Natomas Co (1)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Nehi Corp (¼g)	5	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Newmont Min ½g	3	35	35	35	
Newport Ind .20g	4	14	13¾	14	
Newp News Ship 1g	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
N Y Air Brake 1g	1	35	35	35	— ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Woolw'th FW 1.60	7	36⅛	36	36	+ ¼
Worthington P & M	6	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Yellow Tr & C ¼g	3	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Yellow T 7 pf 7 †	40	128	128	128	
Young Spg & W	6	12½	12	12½	+ ⅝
Young Sh & T ½g	18	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅜
Yn S&T pf 5½	†140	89	88½	88½	+ ½
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	3	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
Zonite Prod (.15e)	47	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅜

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.44½	1.43⅞	1.44	1.44
Minneapolis		1.37⅝	1.37⅜	1.37½	1.37½
Kansas City		1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.36¼
Winnipeg		.99¾	.98⅝	.98⅝	.99⅛
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.44¼	1.43¾	1.43¾	1.43⅞
Minneapolis		1.37⅝	1.37¼	1.37¼	1.37¼
Kansas City		1.37⅛	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.36⅝
Winnipeg		1.00½	.99	.99¼	.99⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.45¼	1.44⅝	1.44⅝	1.44⅝
Minneapolis		1.37⅞	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
Kansas City		1.38⅝	1.38⅛	1.38⅛	1.37⅞
May Corn					
Chicago		.....	.....	1.05B	1.05
Kansas City		.....	.....	1.02B	1.02
May Oats					
Chicago		.63¾	.63½	.63⅛	.63⅝
Minneapolis		.60⅛	.59⅞	.59⅞	.60
Winnipeg		.....	.....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
May	.85¼	.85⅝	.85⅛	.85⅛	.84⅝
July	.88	.88½	.87⅞	.87⅞	.87⅞
Sept.	.90¼	.90⅝	.90	.90	.89⅞
Dec.	.93¼	.93½	.92⅞	.92⅞	.92⅞

Wool

Grease					
May	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.0n	101.5
July	....	....	....	103.0n	101.5
October	....	....	....	98.0b	96.5
December	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.8b	96.5
Tops					
May	....	....	....	133.0b	132.8
July	130.0	130.5	130.0	130.0b	129.3
October	127.0	127.0	126.2	126.2t	125.7
December	124.0	124.5	124.0	124.2t	122.8
March	122.0	122.2	122.0	122.1t	121.9

n-Nominal. b-Bid. t-Traded.

Cotton

May	20.17	20.30	20.15	20.19	20.17
July	20.06	20.03	19.96	20.36	20.00
October	19.90	19.93	19.86	19.86	19.89
December	19.83	19.88	19.81	19.81	19.85
March	19.82	19.85	19.79	19.79	19.83

Spot 22.00.

Buying Revival Gives Favored Stocks Boost

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The stock market today found a tonic in the President's strong stand on the coal labor controversy and leading issues advanced fractions to a point or so, a number to new highs for the year or longer.

The upturn came in the wake of a hesitant opening. Bidding was lively for a while around midday. A little profit cashing slowed the pace after noon but demand quickened in the last hour and pivotals generally closed at or near the best of the session. Transfers for the five hours exceded 1,000,000 shares. Motors, rails, and steels were in front of the revival.

While there never was any real liquidation because of the mining dispute—one of the oldest Wall Street maxims is "never sell on strike news"—the threat of fuel stoppage had served as a restraining influence on potential purchasers. War developments again were to the liking of bullish contingents.

Among favorites posting top marks for 1943 were Studebaker, Willys-Overland, three Alleghany preferreds, American Telephone, International Telephone, Dow Chemical, United Air Lines, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Pennsylvania Coal. Given a lift were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe., N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Pittsburgh Coal, U. S. Rubber, Texas Co. and Douglas Aircraft.

Bonds in Late Rally

The bond market rallied in late dealings today under leadership of reorganization and other rails.

At the start of the final hour gains of fractions to nearly 3 points were liberally sprinkled in the carrier sections and the general corporate list held slightly higher positions on the average.

Loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, St. Paul, Hudson Coal and New York Central were among late firm spots.

Alleghany 5s of '44 and income 5s of '50 touched new highs with gains at one time more than a point. Both have been quietly firm for several days. Boston & Maine 4s and 4½s were prominent on the advancing side along with Burlington 4½s, St. Paul 4½s and 5s, Rock Island 4s and 4½s, Florida East Coast 5s, International Great Northern adjustment 6s, a half dozen bonds of the Missouri Pacific and some members of the New Haven group.

Portland General Electric 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 1¾s and Pressed Steel Car 5s were among others moving higher.

U. S. Governments held steady but were seldom traded on the stock exchange. Outside markets also were quiet.

Foreign dollar bonds were narrow.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	2.97	3.26
Amerex Holding	20.125	21.625
American Business Shares	3.08	3.38
Axe Houghton Fund	12.61	13.56
Bond Inv. Tr of America	99.32	103.46
Boston Fund	15.74	16.92
Broad Street Investing	24.39	26.85
Bullock Fund	13.77	15.09
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.60
Century Shares Trust	26.83	18.85
Christiana Securities Co.	2280	[illegible]
Commodity Corp.	8.[illegible]	
Consolidated Investment Tr.		
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.38
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd		
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd		
Equitable Invest Corp.	1	
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.20	[illegible]
Fidelity Fund Inc.	32.375	34.25
Fund Investors Inc.	16.81	18.10
General Capital	19.97	21.88
General Investors Trust	30.23	32.51
Incorporated Investors Tr.	4.73	5.15
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	18.60	20.00
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	.80	.89
†Keystone Custodian Funds	109	120

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	31.73	S-1	....	25.47
B-2	....	27.41	S-2	....	13.99
B-3	....	19.08	S-3	....	10.50
B-4	....	10.09	S-4	....	4.67
K-1	....	16.56	K-2	....	18.46

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	87.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.80	..
Maryland Fund	3.85	4.45
Mass Invest Tr	19.72	21.20
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.61	10.33
Mutual Invest	10.22	11.17
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.13
New England Fund	11.72	12.63
Old Colony Tr Assoc	96.50	100.59
Plymouth Fund Inc.	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	12.79	13.68
Quarterly Income Shares	5.60	6.10
Railway & Light Sec	11.375	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	.98	
Repub Invest Fund	3.49	3.84
Scudder Stevens & Clark	85.54	87.26
Spencer Trask Fund	13.76	14.65
State Street Invest	73.49	78.97
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.51	17.07
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.58	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	..
Diversified Tr C	3.45	..
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.10
Fund r SChrs A	4.43	5.27
Nation Wide Sec	3.44	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.98	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.51	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.46	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.09	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.23	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.56	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.125	1.50
First Boston Corp	13.625	15.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Vultee to Operate Miami Unit

MIAMI—Speaking before the annual membership meeting of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Harry Woodhead, President of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, announced that Intercontinent Aircraft Corporation will henceforth operate as the Miami Division of Consolidated Vultee. Mr. Woodhead also revealed that Consolidated Vultee is at present working on a version of the helicopter. The company's research staff is headed by William B. Stout, of the Stout Research Laboratories, which has become the research division of the giant aircraft company.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, May, July, Sept. 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†April	....	....	38.50B	38.35
‡October	42.40	42.35	42.40	42.14

†No. 1 Contract. ‡No. 2 Contract. B—Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

British Note Use Climbs Higher

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England weekly condition statement reported an increase of £5,560,000 in note circulation, to the all time high of £953,412,000, the thirteenth consecutive weekly advance. An almost similar loss was reflected in the bank's reserve.

Maine Central Net Up Sharply

PORTLAND, Maine—Net income of $287,037 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in March, it is shown in the monthly financial statement made public at the General Offices of the road here. This compares with net income of $168,810 reported in March, 1942.

Stand. Oil, N. J. 1942 Earnings $3.06 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co (N. J.) reported in its annual report that 1942 consolidated net earnings were $83,361,920, equal to $3.06 a share, compared with 1941 earnings of $140,572,419, or $5.51 a share.

Earnings of the parent company alone were given as $88,907,077, equal to $3.26 a share, against $84,826,764, or $3.11 a share in 1941.

Ralph W. Gallagher, president, in his review of the year's operations, said the company's income was affected by many factors resulting from the war. He reported that unit costs were higher because of decreases in crude oil production, refinery runs and sales.

Losses by Submarine Heavy

The company's refineries, domestic and foreign, ran a total of 267,752,000 barrels of crude, a drop of more than 20 per cent from 1941. Domestic plant runs were 142,543,000 barrels against 163,770,000, reflecting diversion of tankers from regular runs.

Mr. Gallagher reported that Standard's tanker fleet suffered "severe losses" by submarine action. Tanker diversions to war service necessitated shipping crude and finished products to eastern areas by rail, Mr. Gallagher said, adding that "costs of the new methods of transportation are from 5 to 7 times as great as for normal shipment by ocean tankers."

For several months, he said, the industry transported products at a net loss of between 80 cents and $1 a barrel but subsequently a part of this additional cost was recovered by the oil companies from the government.

Crude Output Off 25 P. C.

The company's combined foreign and domestic gross production of crude oil decreased 25 per cent.

Reporting on pipe line operations, the company said the capacity of the plantation line, in which it owns a half interest, was increased from 60,000 barrels to 90,000. A 30,000-barrel-a-day extension of this line was built from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va., at the request of the government.

The report said that the "big inch" government pipe line connecting Texas producing fields with East Coast refineries, when completed, will supply Standard's Bayway, N. J., refinery with approximately 40,000 barrels a day of crude and 28,000 barrels daily of heating oils.

The company reported that new processes have raised the field of 100 octane aviation gasoline from 10 per cent of the average crude oil to 50 per cent.

Sears' Sales, Profits Seen Lower but Dividend Same

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur S. Barrows, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., told stockholders at their annual meeting that sales and profits would decline in 1943 but that the results—considering conditions—should be satisfactory.

"So far as this year is concerned," he said, "there is nothing to worry about as far as the stockholders are concerned. There is no question in my mind about our being able to maintain the present dividend. A year from now, however, there is no telling what conditions will be."

Mr. Barrows said the company was in the strongest financial position in its history.

The mail order house executive said current sales were not satisfactory along the eastern seaboard but that other parts of the country were doing better than had been anticipated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
23	3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
116	Alleg 5s 44	102	101¼	101¾
36	Alleg 5s 49	90½	89¾	90½
31	Alleg 5s 50	82½	81¾	82½
21	Alleg inc 5s 50	76¼	75	75½
1	Allis Ch 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
16	Am&FP5s 2030	86¾	86¼	86¾
7	AmInt 5½s 49	106	106	106
40	Am T&T 3s 56	112⅝	112	112¼
37	Am Tob 3s 62	103¼	103⅛	103¼
9	AT&SF 4s 95	114½	114⅜	114½
3	ACL 1st 4s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	ACL clt 4s 52	85½	85⅛	85½
13	ACL 4½s 64	70¼	70	70
2	B&O 1st m 48	73	73	73
82	B&O 95 A	46⅜	45½	46¼
30	B&O 95 C	51¼	51	51
31	B&O 2000 D	46⅛	45¾	46
33	B&O 96 F	46	45½	46
182	B&O cv 60	36	35⅝	35¾
21	B&O 4s 48	73	72	72
14	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	63	62½	62¾
18	B&O SW 50	58⅝	58¼	58¾
21	B&O TC 4s 59	56	55½	56
1	BellPa 5s 48B	102½	102½	102½
4	Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	Bost Me 4½s 70	51½	50⅞	51½
56	Bost Me 4s 60	85¼	84¾	85
22	Buf R&P 57 st	45¾	45½	45¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
43	SeaAL 6s45ct	26¼	25⅞	26¼
98	SeaAL 4s50st	48¼	47½	47¾
1	SeaAL 4s50uns	47¾	47¾	47¾
34	SeaAL rf4s59	27¼	26¾	27⅛
42	SeaAL rf4s59ct	26	25¾	26
21	Sea-AF 6s35A	27	27	27
9	ShellU 2½s54	99⅞	99¾	99¾
8	SoPac 4½s68	63½	63¼	63½
39	SoPac 4½s81	62⅛	61¼	62⅛
103	SoPac 4½s69	63	62¼	62⅛
63	So Pac rf 4s '55	85	84½	85
24	So Pac clt 4s '49	86½	85⅝	86½
31	So Pac 3¾s '46	98½	98⅛	98⅛
33	So Pac 4½s Or '77	65¾	65	65½
2	SoPSFT 4s '50	95⅜	95¼	95¼
13	Sou Ry 6½s '56	99¼	99	99
9	SouRy g6s'56	96	96	96
	SouRy cn5s'94	102	102	102
34	SouRy g4s'56	78	77¾	78
6	StdONJ 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	StdONJ 2¾s '53	105	105	105
12	Stdbkr 6s 45	106	105⅞	106
8	TexCorp 3s'65	106¼	106	106
2	T&P 5s'79C	81¾	81¾	81¾
68	ThAve 5s '60	27¾	27⅛	27⅛
5	UnPac3½s'71	102	102	102
8	Uu Druf 5s53	101	101⅞	101⅞
14	Ptah P&L 5s44	99	98½	99
3	Va Ry 3¾s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
32	Wab 4½s 91	40	39⅝	39⅞
138	Wab 4s71	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
4	Walwrth 4s55	95	94¼	95
5	Warner B 6s48	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	W Sh 4s 2361	58¼	58⅛	58¼
11	W Md 4s52	91½	91¼	91¼
24	W Pac 1st 5s46	66½	65¼	66½
161	W Pac 5s 46 asd	67	65¼	67
2	West Un 5s 51	92½	92¼	92½
15	West Un 5s 60	89¼	88⅞	89¼
10	West Un 4½s 50	93¾	93½	93½
46	Wis Cen 4s 49	60¾	60½	60½
32	Wis C 4s SD 36	20	19¼	20
25	Young ST 4s 48	103½	103⅜	103⅜
31	Young ST 3¼s 60	98¼	98	98

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	2:00
1	Arg 4½s 48	99¼	99¼	99¼
	Belgium 6s 55	98	98	98
3	Chile 6s 60 asd	23¾	23⅜	23¾
12	Colom 6s 61 Oct	61⅝	61½	61⅝
1	Copenh 5s 52	48½	48½	48½
6	Cuba 4½s 77	88¼	87	87
3	Denmark 6s 42	64	64	64
5	Denmk 4½s 62	53	53	53
8	Minas G 6½s 58	32	31¼	32
10	Pernamb 7s 47	26¾	26¾	26¾
52	Peru 7s 59	19⅝	19½	19⅝
30	Peru 1st 6s 60	18¾	18½	18½
12	Peru 2d 6s 61	18¾	18½	18⅝
11	Rio de J 6½s 53	28½	28	28
8	SaoPCity 6½s 57	31⅝	31½	31½
7	SaoPSt 7s 40	68⅛	68⅛	68⅞

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 16,173,600; previous day 18,969,300; week ago 13,159,800; year ago 8,110,200; two years ago 5,952,700; Jan. 1 to date 1,406,059,550; year ago 816,496,050; two years ago 788,410,775.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	R'c'rd
The Fair pf	$3.50	..	5-20	5-20
Secur Title Bldg pf	$1	.	5-10	4-30
Extra				
Whiting Corp	20c	Q	4-20	4-22
Interim				
Borden Co	30c	.	6-1	5-15
Regular				
Aircraft Access Corp pf	27c	S	4-30	4-28
Allentown-Bethlehem Gas 7 pf	87½c	Q	5-10	4-30
Am Sm & Ref Co	50c	..	5-29	5-7
Assoc Dry Gds 1 pf	$1.50	Q	6-1	5-14
do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	6-1	5-14
Bklyn Edison Co Inc	$1.75	Q	5-28	5-7
Central Fdry Co pf	$1.25	Q	6-1	5-14
Consol Edison Co	40c	Q	6-14	5-7
Doyle Mch & Tool Corp	25c	Q	5-31	5-17
Fitzsimons & Connell D & G	25c	Q	6-1	5-21
Fla Pow pf A	$1.75	Q	6-1	5-14
do 7 pf	87½c	Q	6-1	5-14
Ford Mtr (Ca), A & B	25c	..	6-19	5-29
Houston Light & Pr Co	30c	M	6-1	5-11
Inter Bus Mach	$1.50	Q	6-19	5-21
International Utilities Corp $3.50 prior pf	87½c	Q	5-1	4-21
Manhattan Shrt Co	25c	Q	6-1	5-11
Mer Com Bk&T (StL)	$1.50	Q	7-1	6-19
do	$1.50	Q	10-1	9-20
do	$1.50	Q	1-2	12-20
Nanaimo-Duncan Util, Ltd 6½ pf	81¼c	Q	6-1	5-15
Nat Acme Co	50c	..	5-25	5-12
Nat Gypsum pf	$1.12½	Q	6-1	5-18
N Y & Queens El Lt & Pow $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q	6-1	5-7
Norfolk & West RR	$2.50	Q	6-10	5-22
Okonite Co p pf	$1.50	Q	6-1	5-14
Outboard Mar & Mfg	50c	..	5-20	5-6
Phillips Pet Co	$1.50	Q	6-1	5-14
Pitney Bowes P M	10c	Q	5-20	5-1
Servel, Inc	25c	Q	6-1	5-13
Sivyer Steel Cast	50c	..	5-14	5-3
Sun Oil	25c	Q	6-15	5-25
Swan Finch Oil pf	37½c	Q	6-1	5-15
Tampa Elec Co	40c	..	5-15	5-3
Do pf A	$1.75	..	5-15	4-31
United Aircraft Prod 5½ cum conv pf	27½c	Q	6-1	5-15
United Eng & Fdry	50c	..	5-18	5-7
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	5-18	5-7
United Gas Improve	10c	..	6-30	5-28
U S Steel	$1	..	6-19	5-20
Vogt Mfg Corp	20c	..	6-1	5-15
Wilkes-Barre Lace Mfg	50c	..	6-1	5-15

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Renewal of Trade Agreements Act Urged at Chamber Meeting

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Renewal of the Trade Agreements Act was urged here today by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson as a means of assuring the world that "we are doers of our word and not talkers only."

In an address, prepared for the 31st annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Acheson deplored what he termed a widespread tendency to bandy words about farflung aims rather than "pull together and act" in a generally agreed-on direction.

He said Americans generally were agreed that nine years' experience with reciprocal trade agreements negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act had demonstrated "it will work" and should be renewed as an expression of this country's will to colaborate with other nations in restoration of world trade.

Referring to the bill now before Congress to extend the act for another period of three years, Mr. Acheson declared:

"The action taken upon this bill is of vital importance to everyone of us. It is not unfair to say that it is a test of our capacity for sustained and consecutive action in the economic field. Certainly it will be so regarded and other nations will make their judgments of us and their plans to work with us accordingly."

Fundamental Problem

Warning against a relapse into factional quarrels which might disrupt the carrying out of postwar reconstruction, Mr. Acheson said "the fundamental problem of American postwar economic policy — or any policy — is our capacity for unified, sustained and steadfast action." He asserted the Second World War was not brought on by lack of intelligence to know "good from evil," but because "it is one thing to know and it is another thing to act upon that knowledge."

Mr. Acheson suggested such action should include:

1. "Some joint program among the nations to enable the people of each nation to use the funds which they have in the markets where they wish to buy," and "to create purchasing power by furnishing capital where it is needed and can be employed to expand production."

2. Continued and persistent effort to remove obstacles to world trade—"the dredging of the channels through which goods can come to us."

The assistant secretary said the United States Government already has accomplished much in the latter program by the Trade Agreements have been made with 27 countries, "resulting in the material reduction of a multitude of trade barriers and the elimination of many serious discriminations against our products."

Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska said that continuation of direct administrative powers in the Federal government tended to develop a pro-administration voters' bloc which, he contended, might become the deciding factor in future elections.

In an address prepared for delivery at general session of the meeting Governor Griswold, a Republican, called for a greater concentration of administration responsibilities in the governments of the states.

Subject of the session was "Our Post-Victory Democracy." Governor Griswold talked of the place of the states in the postwar period, the place of Congress was outlined by Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee and the place of business by Frank P. Doherty, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

'Lease-for-Use' System

Representative Gore called for a reorganization of Congress and suggested a "lease-for-use" system under which the vast productive facilities now under government ownership would be leased to private capital, the lease to terminate on cessation of production.

Mr. Doherty said that government domination of a nation's economic life "leads inevitably to state socialism."

Calling for a return after the war to what he described as "economic democracy," Mr. Doherty said:

". . . Free enterprise cannot flourish and prosper under an economic system dominated and controlled by government. A system of free enterprise is inseparably linked with free institutions. Under a state dominated system, free institutions weaken—wither—die."

Speaking of his proposal for increasing administrative power of the states, Governor Griswold said: "By permitting authority to play the role of director and administrator we have allowed the assemblage of millions of workers who by virtue of their employment and interests find themselves approving of the particular way their agency is functioning. . . ."

He declared that "with the protecting state and local governments shorn away," increases in federal power "would destroy the heart of democratic living, just as the power of a Diesel engine would destroy the workings of a fine watch." He suggested the Federal Government must be the general director and the states the administrators.

Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, said the most practical way of "assuring democracy through jobs is to make labor-management co-operation the basis of wartime operations and the nucleus of peacetime policies."

Protests Coal Stoppages

A fuels and power for war conference, attended yesterday by 400 delegates to the convention, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the U. S. Chamber's president and board of directors to register formal protest against stoppages in coal production.

The resolution, offered by Ward C. Gifford, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce president, said:

"Whereas the nation is now confronted with a suspension of coal production and whereas any suspension of coal mining during this all-out war is unthinkable now, therefore be it resolved that this body request President Eric A. Johnston and the board of directors of the U. S. C. of C., as the largest body representing the consuming public, to go on record in a formal open declaration to the effect that no group or groups of persons be permitted to stop or impede the production of so vital a fuel as coal in this critical period."

Kinsey M. Robinson, Spokane, Wash., water company president, told the panel the electric power industry was capable of meeting all the nation's needs for power.

He labelled as a product of "gross bureaucratic incompetence" or a desire to "socialize completely the business-engaged utility industry" what he called "erroneous predictions" of a coming power shortage, and said privately owned systems still were supplying nearly seven-eighths of the energy sold in the United States.

Oil Problems

J. Howard Marshall, chief counsel of the Petroleum Administration for War, said the Administration's primary object was to do a war job, and not to reform industry. Stating that he could not predict whether additional supplies of gasoline would be available in the future, Mr. Marshall said:

"It looks as though we are on the way to a solution of our problems, but we cannot be sure. We may run into some more problems."

In a panel on government finance, Fred R. Fairchild, professor of political economy at Yale University, declared that private enterprise would be swamped by taxation "unless we abandon the current grandiose notions of America policing the world, feeding it, taking the load of reconstruction and generally playing Santa Claus. We just can't afford it."

Delivery of Flying 'Forts' Increases More Than 8 Times

SEATTLE (AP)—More than eight times as many flying fortresses were delivered last year as in 1941, Boeing president P. G. Johnson said in his annual report, listing greatly increased gross sales for 1942 but smaller net profits after taxes for Boeing Airplane Company and subsidiaries.

Gross sales jumped from $97,210,000 in 1941 to $390,320,000 last year. Net profit after tax deductions dropped from $6,113,000 to $5,238,000. Mr. Johnson said the decline was largely attributable to a lower rate of manufacturing gross profit, increased taxes, price adjustments and refunds to the Government.

The Boeing president said the company plans even larger output this year.

Federal income and excess profits taxes were $29,390,250.

The Boeing companies include the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle and Renton, Wash.; Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, Kan., division, and Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Westinghouse Has Huge Order Backlog

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reported that $226,690,198 of orders were booked in the three months ended March 31, compared with $282,387,969 in the like period last year.

Unfilled orders at the end of quarter were $987,119,603 against $580,780,123, at March 31, 1942. Sales billed during the quarter, after provision for renegotiation of war contract prices, were $155,649,355, against $112,159,411 in the first quarter last year.

March quarter profits, after provision for renegotiation, were $4,160,438, equal under participating provisions of the shares to $1.30 a share on the preferred and common stocks. This compared with $4,124,654 or $1.28 a share on the combined stocks in the same period of 1942.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stocks and a similar dividend on the preferred, both payable May 28 to stock of record May 11.

Powder Manufacturers Fined for Fixing Prices

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Illinois Powder Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and the King Powder Company of Cincinnati and three of their officials were fined a total of $7,000 in Federal Court after they changed their pleas to no defense to charges of conspiring to fix prices in violation of the anti-trust laws.

They were among six corporations and ten individuals indicted in June, 1942. Three of the companies and four individuals previously had entered similar pleas. The Government contended the group controlled 75 per cent of the commercial explosives manufactured in the United States.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5½	5	5
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Air Investors	2½	2½	2½
1700	Airc Access (¼e)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
300	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	98	98	98
60	Alleg-Lud Stl pf(7)	110	110	110
350	Alum Ltd (h6a)	114¾	114	114¾
100	Alum oC Am (1g)	123	122	123
300	Alum Co Am pf(6)	110⅝	110½	110½
100	Alum Ind (.60)	9½	9¼	9¼
120	Am Book (½g)	30½	30	30
100	Am Box Board (¼e)	7	7	7
50	Am C P&LA new	31	31	31
1700	Am Cit P&LB	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	38	37½	38
3400	Am & Fgn P war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
900	Am Gas & El 1.60	24½	24½	24⅝
250	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5	5	5
350	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Am Laund Mch ½g	26	26	26
1300	Am Light & T (1.20)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1400	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
200	Am Meter (¼g)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
25	Am Pot&Ch (1½e)	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
100	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2300	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Am Superpow pf	12	12	12
300	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Anch Post F (.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	105	105	105
2000	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	2¾	3
4000	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
800	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	10	10	10
600	Aro Equip (.35g)	14⅞	14½	14⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	AshlandOil&R (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Assoc Laund	¼	¼	¼
300	AtlanticCFish (¼g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3600	Atlas Corp war	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Atlas D Force (1e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	AutomatProd(½g)xd	3	3	3
300	Auto V Mach(⅜e)	5⅛	4¾	4¾
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	19½	19½	19½
210	Axton-Fish A	71	70	71
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36	36	36
600	Baldwin Loco war	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3600	Barium Sta Stl	3⅛	3	3
400	Basic Refract (.10g)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2100	Beech Airc (1e)	13	12½	13
300	Bellanca Airc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Bickfords (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
400	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅝	14½	14½
3400	Blue Ridge	2¾	2⅝	2¾
700	Blumenthal (S)	12	11¼	11⅞
100	Bohack (HC)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Bowm-Bilt H	½	½	½
300	Braz Tr L&P	18¾	18½	18¾
800	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
2100	Brewst Aero	6	5¾	6
300	Brill A	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
900	Brown-F Dist	15¼	15	15½
60	BrownFDispf (½k)	105	103	105
1500	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1¾
30	Buckeye P L (.20G)	9½	9½	9½
1300	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14½	14⅞
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	90½	90½	90½
200	Bunk Hil & S (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
500	Burry Biscuit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Cab El Prod	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2600	Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1	1¼
10900	Cal El Pow	6½	5⅞	6½
100	Callite Tung(.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9400	Can Marconi(.04g)	2¼	1⅞	2¼
50	Cap City Prod(¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Carrier Corp	12⅜	11¾	12⅜
100	Casco Prod(1e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
700	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
1200	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Cen Hud G & E(.34g)	8½	8⅜	8½
60	CenNYPow pf (5)	92⅝	92⅝	92
600	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
50	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
625	Childs pf	20½	18½	20¼
800	Cities Service	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
250	Cit Svc pf	77½	77	77
300	Cit Svc pf B	7⅞	7	7⅛
300	City Auto Stpg(.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	½	½	½
100	Cleve Tract(⅜g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6500	Colon Develop	4⅛	5	5
100	Colonial Airl	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
100	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	50	50	50
30	Colum G & E pf (5)	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
100	Comm P Svc (1.60)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1100	Comm Wat Svc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Compo ShMvtc(.15g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Cons G&F Bal(3.60)	62	62	62
25	Cons Mng&S(h1a)	39	39	39
100	ConsRetStrs(⅛g)	5	5	5
800	Cons Royalty(.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Cons Stl Corp(¼g)	8½	8⅜	8½
140	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	88⅞	88¾	88¾
100	Cont Roll&Stl(½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Cook Pt&V(.80)	10½	10½	10½
200	Copper-Bess (1½e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
1350	Copper Range (½e)	7	7	7
10	Cor & Rey pf	85	85	85
1400	Cosden Petro	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cosden PPetro pf	19½	19	19½
1800	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅝	21	21⅝
100	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
6400	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
450	Crystal Oil R pf	15½	10⅜	15½
300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
200	Cuban Tob	3½	3½	3½
500	Darby Pet (¼g)	16	15¾	16
400	Dayton Rub (½g)	15	14¾	15
200	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	DetMichStove (.10g)	4	4	4
10	De Vilbiss (2)	26	26	26
100	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Draper Corj (3)	66	65⅞	66
400	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	East Gas&F	2	2	2
50	Draper Corp (3)	66	65¾	66
25	East G&F 6pf(1½k)	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
700	East Sta Corp	½	⅜	⅜
25	East Sta pf A	17	17	17
75	East Sta pf B	17	17	17
18300	E SugAspf(1¼k)	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
200	EasyWashMB(½e)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Econ Gro Strs (¼g)	12	12	12
15000	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
1100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	68⅞	67½	68⅞
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	64	63¾	64
1000	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8⅛	7¾	7¾
10	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	92	92	92
300	Equity Corp	1⅜	1¼	1¼
175	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	33½	33½	33½
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Evershap Inc	14	13¾	13¾
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	10	10	10
700	Fairchild En&Air	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18⅝	18	18
125	Fla P & L $7 pf (7)	91	90	91
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	19½	19½	19½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	13	13	13
150	Fuller(G A) (2e)	12¾	12¼	12½
100	Gen Alloys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Gen G&E pf B	103	102	102
50	Gen Pub S pf	57½	57½	57½
100	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
40	Gen Share pf(6d)	71¾	71½	71¾
300	Gilchrist(¼g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Gladng McBean ½g	11	11	11
2900	Glen Ald Coal(.40g)	18⅛	17¼	18⅛
100	Godchaux Sug B	8¾	8¾	8¾
1000	Goldfield Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Gorh Mfg (1g)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	GrayMfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
75	Gt Atl&P2nv (1¼g)	80	79½	79½
100	Greenf T & D (1e)	8½	8½	8½
900	Gulf Oil (1)	45⅛	44½	45
2100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	6⅜	6	6⅛
100	Hazeltine (½g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	Hecla Min (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	Helena Rubin2.50	10	9½	10
850	Helena Rub A (1)	11	10⅞	11
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	21	21	21
100	Holl C Gold (16k)	9¼	9¼	9¼
125	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26¼	26⅛	26¼
100	Humble Oil (⅜g)	73¾	73⅜	73¾
200	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4¾	4⅜	4¾
3100	Huyler's	1¼	1	1¼
200	Huyler's pf	20	20	20
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
2500	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1800	IllIowaPw div ct	8⅛	8	8⅛
1100	IllIowaPw pf(¼k)	37⅞	36½	37
700	ImpOilLtd reg(h½)	11⅛	11¼	11¼
100	Indus Finan vtc	1⅛	1¼	1¼
100	Ins Co N Am (2½)	77⅛	77	77⅛
100	Int Cig Mch(.30g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
200	Int Indust	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Int Petrol(h1)	16⅞	16½	16⅞
900	Int Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Int Utilpr pf (3½)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
100	Invest Roy (.04)	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Kingston Prod (.10)	3⅛	3	3
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Knott Corp(.30e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Koppers Co pf(6)	97¾	97	97¾
240	Lack RR NJ	30½	29⅞	30½
800	Lake Shore M(h.80)	12¼	11⅝	12¼
3300	Lehigh C&N(.65e)	8½	8	8¼
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Line Material(½e)	9	9	9
200	Lone Star Gas(.20g)	9½	9	9
2300	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1¾	1¾
50	Long Is L pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	Long Is L pf B	32¼	32	32
1400	Louis L & E (.10g)	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Lynch Corp (2)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Marion St Shov	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Mass Util Asso	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	McCord Rad B	3½	3	3½
1800	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10¼	9½	10⅛
10	Mead John (3a)	141	141	141
200	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Merritt-C & S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Mich Bumper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	MicromatHone(.20e)	5⅜	5	5⅛
45	Mid St P Avtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Mid St P Bvtc	1¼	1⅛	1¼
4100	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8¾	8⅛	8¾
200	Mid-West Abr	2	2	2
200	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
125	Minn Min & M (.30g)	55⅝	55	55⅝
300	Missouri P Svc (.40e)	7	7	7
200	Monarch M T (⅜g)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
300	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
500	Mount Prod (½)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	18	18	18
150	Muskeg PRing(¼g)	11⅝	10⅞	10¾
600	Nat Bellas Hess	½	½	½
400	Nat City Lines (1)	22¼	22	22
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	48½	48	48½
300	Nat-Cont (1)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Nat Mfr & Strs (¼e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	98¾	98¾	98¾
300	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	11⅝	11½	11½
600	Nat Un Rad	3⅝	3⅛	3¼
200	N E P A 6% pf (2k)	43	42⅜	43
300	New Idea Inc (.60)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
300	N J Zinc (1½g)	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
6800	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	NY&HonRos (½g)	22	22	22

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:30
100	NYShipbdfdsh	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10	NYStaE&Gpf (5.10)	107½	107¼	107½
4300	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Niles-Bem-P	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	Nip'singMns (h.10e)	1	1	1
7600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2900	Ogden Corp	4½	4½	4½
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	50½	50½	50½
100	Overseas Sec (.30g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
30	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106	106	106
10	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	89	89	89
1100	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1000	Prkrsbrg R&R (¼g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Pa-Cent Airl	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Pa Salt (1½g)	158½	158½	158½
150	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	58	57⅝	58
3500	Phoenix Sec	19⅝	19	19⅝
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	53	53	53
1500	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1xd	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
350	Pitts&Lake E (5½e)	56⅝	56	56⅝
600	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	94	94	94
600	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1	1	1
300	Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
1200	Premier Gld (h.06)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
125	PugSdP&L$pf	111	110⅝	111
5200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	62½	60	61⅝
10	Quaker Oats (4)	88	88	88
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	150	150	150
200	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)	17	17	17
1100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	27	27	27
100	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
700	Republic Avia (¼g)	4½	4	4½
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11½	11½	11½
100	Rice Stix DGds (1e)	9	9	9
7300	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¾	⅝	¾
100	Rome Cable (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Royal Type (1½g)	58	57¾	58
100	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1800	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6	5¾	6
2100	Ryerson&Haynes	2	1¾	2
1900	St Regis Pap	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1400	Salt Dome Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Savoy Oil	1½	1¼	1½
100	Schiff Co (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2400	Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400	Sec Corp Gen	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Segal Lock&H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
200	Selected Ind cv	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	15	15	15
20	Sherw Wms pf (5)	113	113	113
2	So Penn Oil	46¼	46	46¼
80	S W Penn P L ½g	31	31	31
10	So New2Eng Tel 3g	116	116	116
100	Sou Pipe L(30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Spalding	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Spalding 1pf(2)	26	26	26
800	StandCap&S (¼e)	5⅞	5½	5⅞
150	Stand Dredg pf(1.50)	16¼	16¼	16¼
3200	Sunday Oil (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
400	Taggart	4	3⅞	4
100	Tampa El(.80g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1800	Technicolor	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
100	Thew Shovel(6g)	22	22	22
200	Tilo Roof(.20g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
400	Tob Prod Exp	4½	4⅜	4½
30	Todd Shpyds(½g)	61	60⅝	61
500	Tonopah Min(.05g)	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]
400	Trans-Lux	2¾	2⅝	2¾
2000	Transwest Oil(.30e)	13	11⅞	13
500	Tibize Chat	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Tung Sol L pf(.80)	10	10	10
1100	Utylite Corp(.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Ulen Realiz	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1200	Unit Airc Pr(1a)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
100	Unit Chem	15	15	15
2300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1⅛	1¼
28300	Unit Gas	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
1200	Unit Gas war	½	½	½
1300	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
1000	Unit Lt & P pf	39¾	39¼	39½
200	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	68	67⅞	67⅞
300	Unit Sh M pf(1½)	46	45⅛	45⅛
100	US Foil B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Univ Corp vtc	17¾	17	17¾
25	Utah P & L pf(3½k)	57	57	57
1600	Venezuel Pet	5	5	5
40	Virg Pub Svc pf	60	60	60
100	Wagner Bakvtc(.15g)	8	8	8
1000	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
3000	West Va C&C (½e)	6⅛	6	6
300	West Air Lines	8¼	8⅛	8¼
500	Wright Harg (h.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Total stock sales today (estimated) 310,000 shares. Year ago 51,275 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 2¾s50	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	Am P&L 6s 2016	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	107½	107¼	107¼
4	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
32	As Elec 4½s 53	66⅜	65¾	66
15	As G&E 5s 50	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
84	As G&E 5s 68	25½	25⅛	25⅛
10	As G&E 4½s 48	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Baldw L 6s 50	118	118	118
3	Birm El 4½s 68	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Broad Riv P 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	97¾	97¾	97¾
22	Cen St El 5½s 54	36	35½	35⅝
7	Cen St El 5s 48	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
2	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100¼	100	100
54	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55¼	54⅜	55¼
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	91¼	90⅜	91¼
62	Cities Ser 5s 50	90	89½	90
2	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	92¾	92½	92½
11	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	91	90⅞	91
1	Con G Balt 4½s 54	122½	122½	122½
21	Cont G&E 5s 58A	91½	91⅛	91⅛
36	East G&F 4s 56A	87	86¾	87
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	96	96	96
1	Fed Water 5½s 54	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	105½	105½	105½
2	Fla Pow 4s 66C	107	107	107
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	96¼	96	96¼
2	Grand Trunk 4s 50	96	96	96
54	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	104⅝	104¼	104¼
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	101	99¾	100
1	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106½	106½	106½
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106¼	106	106¼
4	Ind Svc 5s 50	84½	84	84
1	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	114	114	114
7	Inters Pow 5s 57	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
10	Midland Val 5s 43	59⅝	59½	59⅝
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106½	106½	106½
5	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	61¼	61⅛	61¼
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	93⅜	93	93
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	91⅞	91½	91⅞
7	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	81	80	80
4	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	OklaNatGas3¾s55	107½	107¼	107⅛
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
7	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108	108	108
2	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	83	83	83
1	Safe Har W 4½s 79	109⅛	109⅛	109½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	103	103	103
2	Sher-Wyo 6s 47	104	104	104
1	South Car2Pow 5s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	102	102	102
7	Stand G&E 6s 59 st	78½	77⅞	78½
12	Stand G&E 6s 51	78½	78⅛	78½
48	Stand G&E 6s 57	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞
20	Stand G&E 6s 66	78½	78⅛	78⅛
4	Tex El S 5s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	109½	109½	109½
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	86⅝	86	86
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
96	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	22⅝	21⅞	22
1	York Rys 5s 47 st	86	86	86

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	2:40
2	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	28½	28½	28½
20	Russian 6½s 1919	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

April 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00a	Bos & Albany	94	93¾	94	94
2.00	Bos Edison	29	28½	29	28¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	65	64¾	65	65
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	27½
..	Bos & Me st pf	3	3	3	3
..	Bos & Me st A pf	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½
..	Bos & Me st D pf	5½	5½	5½	6¼
.84	Bos Pers Prop	14½	13½	14	13¼
1.50a	East Gas&F pf	32½	32	32½	32
1.50a	EastMSRIstpf	106½	106½	106½	106½
	East Mass A	12¼	11⅞	12¼	13¼
.25a	Eastern SS	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
	Hath Bak A	3¾	3⅝	3¾	4
.30d	Intl But Hole	6½	6½	6½	6½
.55d	Lamson	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4½
3.00d	Lamson pf	35	35	35	35
.60	Loew's Boston	15½	15½	15½	15½
	Maine Cent	5⅝	5⅝	⅝	5⅝
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	104½	104	104	104
..	North Butte	74c	71c	74c	74c
..	Old Colony RR	36c	35c	35c	30c
	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.60	Shawmut Assoc	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
.80a	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	33⅝
2.60	Unit Shoe M	68⅝	68½	68⅝	68
6.00	Ver & Mas RR	100	100	100	100
.25a	Warren S D	18	18	18	19¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

First Woman Clerk at Exchange

Associated Press Photo

Miss Hazel Hanzelin telephones latest prices to her firm's office from the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, where she broke tradition when starting to work April 28 as the first woman employee on the floor. Miss Hanzelin, who is associated with the firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, was formerly an order clerk in the Wall Street financial district.

Morgenthau Endorses Pay-Go Tax Bill of House Committee

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau indorsed the pay-as-you-go income tax bill of the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday as a great help for both the taxpayer and his government.

Randolph Paul, general counsel, told a press conference that if Congress enacts the bill by May 15, the Treasury would do its utmost to put the pay-as-you-go plan into effect by July 1. Previously the Treasury had said it would take 60 days to get such a system rolling.

The committee bill would reduce the 1942 tax to 1941 levels of rates and exemptions and give the taxpayer three years to pay it off while disposing of his current tax bills.

These current bills would be taken care of by a withholding tax of 20 per cent, after exemptions, applied on wages and salaries. The withholding tax would begin July 1 and the March and June income tax payments made this year would be treated as current payments of 1943 income tax.

Debate Next Week

The House is to begin debate on the committee bill next week, but Republicans have made plain they intend to offer amendments along the line of the modified Ruml plan to skip a whole tax year in getting on a pay-as-you-go basis.

In relaying word that Secretary Morgenthau, who is now in California, "fully supports" the committee plan, Mr. Paul said it would supply about $3,000,000,000 of the $16,000,000,000 additional revenue President Roosevelt has asked.

A Treasury statement said that if the bill becomes law, "American taxpayers will be paying their income taxes currently before the end of 1943."

Representative Harold Knutson (R-Minn.) took quick exception to this, saying that "they are either trying deliberately to mislead the public and the Congress, or else they, themselves, have been grossly misinformed."

Doughton Bill

Mr. Knutson told reporters that not even Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the committee "claims that his bill will get any one current by the end of this year, except persons who never paid taxes until last month." He added:

"The Doughton bill abates but $4,400,000,000 of the 1942 tax liability, and requires that the unabated $5,400,000,000 be paid by 1946, or a spread of three years in which to make these additional unabated tax payments. Until these additional tax payments are made, nobody will be current, and the Messrs. Morgenthau and Paul well know it."

"By providing a true pay-as-you-go system," the Treasury statement said, "the bill will bring in revenue more certainly and more promptly, thus helping to curb inflation. Without excessive doubling up and without permitting undeserved windfalls, the committee bill will definitely improve the tax system for both the taxpayer and the government."

Treasury Tax Estimates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Under the House Ways and Means Committee tax bill, the Treasury estimates, a person with a $2,000 net income before personal exemptions will pay a total tax of $201 in 1944, if he chooses to pay one-third of his 1942 tax in 1944, or $226 if he elects to pay all of the 1942 levy and take a 6 per cent discount.

The Treasury's estimates of the total 1944 tax, including the 1944 liability, Victory tax after postwar credit, and the 1942 tax are shown for various incomes in the following table. The second column indicates the tax providing only one-third of the 1942 tax is paid during 1944 and the third column shows the total levy if the entire 1942 tax is paid and a 6 per cent discount taken:

	Total Tax	
Net income	If ⅓ of 1942 levy is paid	If all of 1942 tax is paid
$1,200	$21	$21
1,500	79	79
1,800	151	165
2,000	201	226
2,500	326	378
3,000	449	529
4,000	726	869
5,000	1,013	1,231
6,000	1,341	1,648
8,000	2,067	2,589
10,000	2,898	3,681
15,000	5,435	7,076
20,000	8,627	11,406
25,000	12,310	16,450
50,000	33,873	46,244
100,000	86,152	118,125
500,000	555,878	765,417
1,000,000	1,143,291	1,587,902
5,000,000	5,806,615	8,186,473

Renegotiations Save Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Renegotiation of contracts by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission between April 28, 1942, and March 31, 1943, has resulted in an estimated saving of $2,539,000,000.

This was announced by the Office of War Information on behalf of the three agencies.

The sum represents $1,583,900,000 of price reductions on contracts and $955,100,000 in refunds by contractors and miscellaneous recoveries.

In many cases, the announcement said, it was found necessary to re-examine original prices to eliminate excessive profits not anticipated by either contractors or the procurement officers at the time contracts were signed.

OWI said price reductions and cash refunds are being negotiated daily by the three agencies, "but not at the expense of production."

Some current unit prices, compared with unit prices a year ago, were cited. These included:

Bombers (airframes only), $160,000 and $235,000; fighters (airframes only), $72,000 and $84,000; attack bombers (airframes only), $84,000 and $76,000; automatic pilots, $2,200 and $2,900.

Parachutes (assembly), $70 and $90; generators, $490 and $590; X-ray field units, $1,060 and $1,270.

Seventy-five mm. tank guns, $2,150 and $3,000; 20 mm. anti-aircraft cannon, $840 and $1,280; 30 caliber machine guns, $230 and $290; 50 caliber anti-aircraft machine guns, $450 and $640.

High explosive 105 mm. shells, $19 and $24.50; 2,300 horse-power engines, $96,000 and $110,000.

Senate Passes Bill To Halt Foreclosures

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation to halt foreclosures on federally-insured mortgages against persons in the military service and their dependents has been passed by the Senate and sent to the House. It would continue until three months after the war's end.

The Federal Housing commissioner could compensate mortgages for any losses they might sustain in interest on debentures and for insurance premiums.

Sylvania Electric Votes For Refinancing Plan

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., stockholders have voted approval of the refinancing plan which provides for an increase of 165,000 shares in authorized common stock to be sold to provide additional capital and for the retirement of the outstanding preferred stock.

A registration statement covering the additional common shares has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and public offering of all or a portion of the stock is expected shortly.

The action taken was at an adjourned session of a special meeting held in place of the annual meeting.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅛	7⅛
American Barge Line Co.	9⅜	10¼
American Hardware Co.	26	28
American Manufacturing	36	38
American Manufac 5 pf	83¾	..
American Wringer Co.	5⅜	6¼
†Amoskeag Company	26⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70⅜	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	48⅝	52½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅝	16¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24⅝	26⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¼	15⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	89¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅝	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37⅜	40¼
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	28½	30½
Campbell A S Co Inc.	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16⅞
Coos Bay Lumber Co	40½	43½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	22	23¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	26½
Draper Corporation	65	68
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17⅞	19¼
Eastern Corporation	6⅛	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅛	21
Exolon Co	10⅛	11⅞
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅜	11⅛
Family Loan Society pf A	3	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	39¾	42¾
Fruit of the Loom	20⅜	22¼
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅝	15⅛
General Machinery	24⅜	27
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	32	35
Graton & Knight Co	10⅜	12¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30⅜	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2⅝	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅞	10⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11⅛	13
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	13⅝	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅝	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅛	26⅛
Hooker Electro Chem	[illegible]	32¾
International Machine Tool	7⅞	8¼
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	8⅛	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	31	33
Lincoln Stores Inc	19⅞	21⅜
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	40½	43½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	99⅝	103½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¼	41¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¾	61
Merck & Co	35¼	37½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅝
Nashawena Mills	18¼	20¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35⅝	37⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅛	28¼
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	8⅞	10¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¼	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	47¼	..
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	30⅜	34
Ohio Finance	11⅞	13¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34⅜	37⅜
Parker Alliance	13⅜	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	112
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	39⅞	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5pf	74¾	..
Quissett Mill	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¼	28¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26⅜	28⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	..
Sanford Mills	31¼	34
Submarine Signal Co	25¼	27¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	53¼	56¼
Tampax Inc	4½	5¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	14⅛	15¼
U S Envelope Company	53¾	57½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111	116
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	39¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27	29½
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅞	12¼
Warren Bros Class B	29⅜	31⅞
Warren Bros Class C	8½	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42⅜	45⅛
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13	14¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	98¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	98¾	102¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	77¾	80¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	89¾	93
General Water G & E $3 pf	36¾	39¼
Houston Ltg & Power	52⅝	55⅝
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	106¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93¾	97¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	10⅜	11⅞
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28¼	30⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	115
No States Power Del 6 pf	54¼	57¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	58¼	61¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	87¾	90¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	93¾	96¾
Public Service Ind	5	6⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98½	101½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	101¾	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	91¾	95¼
Rochester Gas & El 6s 63	98¼	101¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11	12
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113⅞	..
Tampa Electric Co	21½	23¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	97⅞	101¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅜	14⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅝	19
Beverly Gas & Electric	28½	..
Brockton Gas Light	5⅜	6¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103¼	108½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112¾	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	85½	..
Conn Light & Power	34¼	38¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	20⅞	22¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	20¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32¾	35½
Green Mountain Power pf	54¾	58¾
Hartford Electric Light	46⅝	49¾
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	10⅝	12
Holyoke Water Power	15⅜	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38½	..
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	37½
Lynn Gas & Electric	65¾	69½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅛	15¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30	32
Narragansett Elec pf	55½	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅝	15⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	42¾	44¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf 1n	70⅜	74¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr 1n	66¾	70½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	15⅝	17½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	14⅝	16½
Newport Electric	16⅞	18½
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105½	[illegible]
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33
Rockland Light & Power	6⅝	7¾
Springfield Gas Light	5	6⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	23¼	25¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅝	20⅞
Bank of New York (14)	341	351
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46⅝	48⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81	85
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	94¾	97¾
Chase National (1.40)	35	36½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46¼	48¼
Commercial (4)	192	200
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16	17¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	44¼	48¼
Empire Trust (3)	59½	62½
First National (80)	1365	1395
Guaranty Trust (12)	297½	302½
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅛	14⅜
Kings County (80)	1270	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	28½	31½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43	45
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	55
National City (1)	32½	34
New York Trust (3½)	80¾	83¾
Public (1½)	32⅜	33⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	4⅞	5⅞
United States (60a)	1140	1190

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	43	47¼
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	120	127
†State Street Trust (8)	240	
United States Trust (.50)	9	10⅛
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅛	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40½	42½
Continental Illinois (4)	96¼	100½
First National Chicago (10)	317	325
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	134½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54¾	56¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34¼
Agricultural (3a)	71½	74½
American Alliance (1a)	22⅛	23⅝
American Casualty Co	10⅜	11⅛
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅜	15¾
American Re-Insurance (½g)	54¼	56¾
American Reserve	14¼	15¼
American Surety (2½)	54¼	56¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	86½	87½
Boston (16a)	587	607
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	22⅛
City of New York (½g)	17	18⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	31¼	33¼
Continenental Casualty (1.20a)	36⅝	38⅝
Federal (1.40)	41	43
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65¾	67¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	76½	79½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11	12
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¼	28¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	16⅝	17⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅞	10⅞
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅞	27⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	92½	95½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅝	30⅛
Homestead	15⅜	16⅞
Insurance Co No America (2½)	76¾	78¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	9⅝	10⅝
Maryland Casualty	5⅝	6⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6⅞	7⅞
Merchants Fire Asociation (1½a)	46¼	49¾
National Fire (2)	57¼	59½
Natoinal Liberty (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
National Union (3a)	169	174
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	25⅝	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	31⅛	33⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15⅝	16⅞
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	101½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43¾	45¾
Peerless Casualty Co	9⅝	11¼
Phoenix (2a)	85	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¼	14¾
Providenec-Washington (1a)	33⅞	35⅞
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	5⅝	6⅞
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25⅛	26⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22⅝	24⅛
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	269	279
Seaboard Surety (½g)	47¾	49¾
Security (1.40)	39⅜	41⅞
Springfield (4½a)	123½	127½
Standard Accident	66	69⅞
Travelers (16)	449	459
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	31⅜	33⅛
United States Fire (2)	51¼	53¼
United States Guarante (1.60a)	73½	77½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	33⅞

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	97¾	100¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	85¼	88
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107½	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98½	
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¾	101¾
Oregon-Wash water	5	1957	96¾	99¼
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97¾	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78	81
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100¼	
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106½	108

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113	118
Liberty Aircreft	11¾	12⅞
N E Airlines	8	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅜
Pollack Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

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'Next of Kin' on Screen—Stage News—Handel and Haydn Concert

War Film From Britain Makes Debut at Majestic

"Someone talked, and a thousand men needlessly perished." This is the theme of "Next to Kin," the English film which came Wednesday to the Majestic.

This grim, absorbing picture will be of intense interest throughout the United States and Canada, for all its details reflect conditions among civilians everywhere among the Allies, and bring strongly home the injunction: "Don't talk to anyone about the war effort!" Its lessons are so pertinent that it seems altogether in order that J. Edgar Hoover of the F. B. I. should speak from the screen a warning to everybody in the audience. The film is the more effective because it is an entertaining mystery story in form, with war on the home front as its subject. It was directed by Thorold Dickinson and produced by Michael Balcon.

* * *

The story is concerned with preparations for a commando raid on a Nazi submarine nest on the French coast, a raid that succeeds but at a needless cost in men because of thoughtless—though humanly natural—babbling of war secrets.

The list of players and technicians bristles with the names of men in the services, in addition to officers and men of the Worcestershire Regiment, and other units of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force. Altogether the effect of their defense and offense activities is one of marvelous efficiency, hampered only by the sabotage of German spies, who watch and listen near every center that is concerned in the raid preparations, piecing together seemingly trivial bits of information until they have complete knowledge of the number of men, types of equipment, and precise objective of the supposedly secret raid. This well-tabulated information is sent to the Nazis by courier, and organized resistance awaits the commandos when they make their landing.

* * *

This is all so simply and clearly set forth in detail that the effect on the spectators is overwhelming. We see the soldier on leave telling his sweetheart where he is going for training in the north. What more natural? Or more dangerous? He has no suspision that the girl, a music hall dancer, is in the pay of the Germans. Besides, he wishes to see her again before departing, as he supposes, on a convoy for North Africa.

This information quickly reaches a leader of the spies, a bookseller, who forces his girl employee to get some further seemingly trivial facts from her sweetheart, one of the commandos, under threat of having her parents in the Netherlands put into a concentration camp. Tropical outfits have been issued to the men as a blind, but the spy ring finds out that the soldiers are practicing landings where cliffs must be scaled. Special boots for this task are in preparation under a rush order, the German agents learn from complaints of the harassed manager of the place that is filling the order.

It is further learned through the bookseller's clerk, talking with her sweetheart, that even the officers will not know of their destination until orders arrive from London in charge of a special messenger. That is enough to set the bookseller on the trail of the messenger, who dallies in a café long enough to allow the Nazi agents to abstract his papers, photograph them, and return his dispatch case. A soldier's remark about his cancelled furlough give a clue to the time of the raid. And so the jig-saw puzzle is finally completed by the spies. The bookseller's clerk at the end realizes the enormity of what she innocently has contributed to the plot, and tries to make amends; but too late, though she bravely perishes in the attempt.

* * *

Among the chief players, all talented, all well chosen for their parts, are Basil Sidney, Guy Mas, Frederick Leister, Alexander Field, Phillis Stanley, 2d Lieut. Richard Norris, Mary Clare, Phillip Friend, John Chandos, and Nova Pilbeam. These and the others contributed their services.

The film was designed to be shown only to the armed forces as a warning about the possible effects of careless talk in time of war. Civilians, however, felt that they played a part in the defense of England and asked that they be shown this picture. Everywhere it has been shown in Britain it has proved a large popular success. The film's title derives from a phrase in the War Office report of the raid, with its heavy losses, "The next of kin have been notified."

The other feature film on the program is "Hi Ya Chum," one of the Ritz Brothers comedies.

News of the Screen

Metro plans to film the "Ziegfeld Follies" in Technicolor. This production will have no connection with stage show now current in New York.

* * *

Deanna Durbin is to appear in a picture called "His Butler's Sister," with Pat O'Brien in the cast. Frank Borzage will direct.

* * *

Paramount has engaged Olga San Juan, Puerto Rican singer and dancer, to appear in "All Around the Town," a musical. Later she is to appear in a film called "Rainbow Island." Cecil DeMille also would like to use her in "Rurales," an Arturo De Cordova production he has in preparation.

* * *

For RKO John H. Auer is to direct a film comedy about five war workers who are sharing a C gasoline card in rides to work.

* * *

Bette Davis is soon to begin work on "Mr. Skeffington," with a promising new actress in her support, Eleanor Parker.

* * *

Warner Brothers have bought the screen rights to "The Conspirators," a novel by Frederic Prokosch, dealing with Nazi and Allied underground activities in Portugal. Hal B. Wallis is to produce it with a cast including Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart, Paul Henreid, Sydney Greenstreet, and Helmuth Dantine.

Celebrity Series

Tomorrow is the last day subscribers to the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series may renew their seat locations for events of next season. Beginning Monday, seat locations released by present subscribers will be assigned to new applicants. All concerts take place Sunday afternoons at 3:30 with the exception of Katherine Dunham and her troupe of 20 dancers and musicians, who will appear Friday evening, Jan. 14; John Charles Thomas, whose recital takes place Thursday evening, Nov. 25; and Ballet Theater, which opens the series on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, with three new productions.

At the Telepix

"This Is the Enemy," a Russian film, will head the program of short features at the Telepix starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include a film on the military spirit of the Japanese, a biographical film on Leonardo da Vinci, Donald Duck and Barney Bear cartoons, Knox Manning in a Technicolor sports film on horses at a California ranch. Films on the Tokyo air raid are included in the half hour news digest.

© Loew's, Inc.

Fay Bainter and Mickey Rooney

In the film version of William Saroyan's "Human Comedy," coming today to the State and Orpheum

'Doña Rosita' in Cambridge

Federico Garcia Lorca is not a complete stranger to the stage in Cambridge. His lively two-act comedy, "The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife," was presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club a season ago. But his full-length play, "Doña Rosita," which was offered by the undergraduates at Agassiz Theater last evening with the assistance of the Radcliffe Idler, was in such a different vein that it might hardly have been recognized as the work of the same man.

This is a slender, quiet play, more of moods than of dramatic action, with gently tragic implications, mingled with poetic interludes and occasional decorations of song and dance. But, like its predecessor, it is unmistakably Spanish in its turn of thought, its atmosphere, its characters, and its dramatic background.

Its narrative is of the simplest. It tells merely of a girl in Granada who was in love with a youth back in 1900. Just as they were betrothed he was forced to leave her. She waited for him to return, but the years went by. Her friends married and had children. She changes from a belle to a spinster.

As the play ends, her hopes have faded. Her uncle, with whom she had made her home, has passed on. She and her aunt and the faithful servant who cares for them are forced to move into poorer quarters. She looks back on the years that have fled and draws a parallel with her uncle's roses that bloom and wither.

The feeling of the play comes as much from the characters as from the story. The maid servant, with her stalwart sympathy for the girl, her belligerence against the young man who had departed, and her violent arguments with the aunt, is a sturdy figure who belongs in the tradition of such plays. The aunt has a quiet gentility that adds to the atmosphere. The uncle is a poetic dreamer who lives for his flowers. An elderly educator contributes a bit with tales of his difficulties. Giggling girl friends of Doña Rosita flutter in and out.

In the production, traces of the inroads of the war on the Harvard undergraduate enrollment are to be noted. The cast is weighted on the Radcliffe Idler side. The young men are comparatively few and they have the less conspicuous roles. The performance last evening, directed by Phyllis Stohl, measures up well to undergraduate standards. The character parts in particular are well done.

There is interesting occasional music composed by Irving Gifford Fine. The dances, staged by Mary Small, are pleasant but not of great importance. E. F. M.

Wald **Norma Bertolami**

Soloist with the Pops Orchestra in Rimsky-Korsakoff's Piano Concerto, Radcliffe Night, May 5.

Original Ballet Russe

A leading story in the April issue of Dance News states that the Original Ballet Russe, now in Argentina, is about to be or has been disbanded; that Col. de Basil has been appointed director of Ballet at the Colon Government Theater in Buenos Aires, the contract running from April 5 through Nov. 30, 1943, with an option for another season.

"With him," the story reads, "Col. de Basil takes Vania Psota as ballet master, and 12 members of the Original Ballet company as solo dancers. Among these are Nina Stroganova, Tatiana Stepanova, Yurek Shabelevsky, and Vladimir Dokoudovsky. The other names were not available at press time," but it is understood that practically all of them are European dancers who were brought to the United States by Col. de Basil via Australia in 1940. Among the 40 or more dancers who were taken on the tour to South America in 1942, there are a number of Americans.

© Republic

John Carroll and Susan Hayward

In "Hit Parade of 1943," arriving today at the Paramount and Fenway

Plays and Players

The Hedgerow Theater in Moylan, Pa., is to begin its twentieth year on May 1 with the first American performance of Charles Vildrac's "L'Absence," a play about the romance of a French actress and a young Russian.

* * *

Zazu Pitts and Jane Darwell are to appear in Henry Duffy's revival of "The Bat" in Detroit on May 2.

* * *

"Rosalinda," operetta by Johann Strauss, has passed its 200th performance at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York.

* * *

Miles White, who designed the costumes for three current Broadway musicals, is leaving shortly to do work for the films. Early mail order catalogues provided the inspiration for the dresses he did for "Oklahoma!"

Segovia to Return

Andres Segovia will return to the United States next season for a tour of the United States and Canada. Beginning in early fall, Mr. Segovia will appear in recital and as soloist with major symphony orchestras. The guitarist, last heard in New York in 1938, has been living in Buenos Aires and touring Central and South America. Mr. Segovia will come to Town Hall in November, 15 years after his first appearance there, for a series of three recitals.

Marion Davis

Prof. Chang Shu-chi

Artist from Chungking now at the China Center in Boston, where he is giving demonstrations of his painting technique.

'Creation' Oratorio Is Spring Bill

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Reduce by a fourth the sopranos and altos of the Handel and Haydn Society's chorus as it appeared in Symphony Hall last evening, presenting "The Creation," and reduce the orchestra by three fourths, there would remain an ideal setup for giving a work of Bach's. Something choral of Bach's, too, was expected at the spring concert of the old institution; but whatever happened, the bill was the pastoral oratorio of Haydn, seventy-seventh performance, Thompson Stone conducting and Ruth Diehl, Wesley Copplestone, and Walter Kidder assisting in the soprano, tenor, and bass solo parts respectively.

The occasion was arranged in behalf of Save the Children Federation; and whatever its success as a benefit, it did not hold sufficient interest to draw supporters out in great numbers to attend. Here, then, morale of big heart found illustration rather than morale of grand art; and of course "The Creation" is but a plaything for a choir of Handel and Haydn ability, even with manpower lessened because of war. The eighteenth-century rural picture which the recitatives, airs, choruses, and accompaniments paint is so easy of realization as to be no challenge whatever to present-day singers and instrumentalists of anything like top rank.

Nevertheless, this delicate pastel has a place in history. Quaint though it is, it retains a certain authority of description, and it certainly possesses traits of charm all its own. The choral phrase at the opening, "and there was light," holds the same thrill as ever; no contrivance of a modern composer can outdo for surprise the note of the tenors in that final chord. A gleam comes there such as proceeds from nothing Wagner or Tchaikovsky in their most original moments ever thought up.

An evening of "The Creation" is a voyage to the Isles of the Blest; or, if everything is done in character, should be something of that sort. Successful in keeping the piece in a Phaeacian, paradisaical mood was the soprano soloist. She set the temper of the whole performance and made the night memorable in an appropriate way. The bass, by good singing and quite faultless declamation, kept the interminable passages of recitative and parlando from wearing on attention and palling on the ear. The tenor lent an imaginative touch to his success that heightened the good effect. The orchestra, a well-selected group of artists, played with extraordinary zeal and good taste; and as for Mr. Stone, he swung the whole interpretation masterfully.

At South Station

Starting Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "The Fighting Engineers" with scenes taken at Fort Belvoir, Va.; "Our African Frontiers"; "Speaking of Animals"; "Mexican Police on Parade"; "Three Stooges" comedy; "Ladies Day in Sports"; "Shipyard Symphony"; two other cartoons and newsreels.

'Air Force' Moving

Beginning Friday, "Air Force," with John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias, and Arthur Kennedy, will be seen at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay. The companion feature will be "Dixie Dugan," with Lois Andrews in the title role.

Edward Arnold is to make a personal appearance tour soon in Canada.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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"Flight for Freedom"
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"GLORY OF EASTER"—the beautiful and beloved annual tradition . . .
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ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, West 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 8th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats $1.10
Eves. 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th. W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $3.75

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
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CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
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THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

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TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
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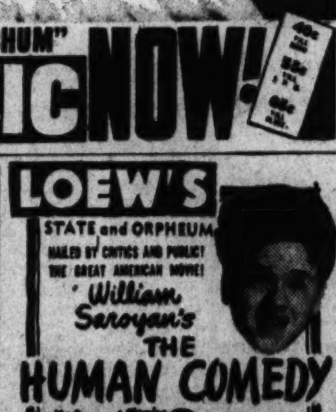
Alice FAYE John PAYNE Jack OAKIE Lynn BARI
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
Bogart-Bergman-Henreid
"CASABLANCA"
Brian Aherne Loretta Young "NIGHT TO REMEMBER"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
John CARROLL • Susan HAYWARD
"HIT PARADE OF 1943"
Plus "NORTHWEST RANGERS"



LOEW'S
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William Saroyan's THE HUMAN COMEDY
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Produced and Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

BOSTON (OPERA)

OPERA HOUSE LAST 4 TIMES
SAN CARLO OPERA Co
Tonight—"IL TROVATORE"
with Lushanya, Meyer, Lindi, Thomas
Fri. Eve., LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Eve., FORZA DEL DESTINO. Evenings & Matinees: 55c to $2.20 (tax incl.)
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EXETER KEN. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
Loretta Young—Brian Aherne
A Night to Remember
Philip Dorn-Anna Sten
"CHETNIKS!"
Sun. "RANDOM HARVEST"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Tufts College, Medford (Jackson Gymnasium)—"Welcome, Stranger!" by John R. Woodruff. 8:30. (Last performance.)

Radcliffe College, Agassiz Theater—"Dona Rosita," presented by the Harvard Dramatic and Radcliffe Idler Clubs. 8:30. Performances Friday and Saturday evenings also.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Il Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Carlo Peroni, director. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley—Final concert in the Wellesley series by Dorothy Maynor, soprano. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Oval Room—Symphony luncheon with a discussion of the Symphony program by Boris Goldovsky. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7:30.

Exeter—News. 3, 5, 8. "Chetniks," 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent, Martha Scott. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"Meanest Man in the World," 9:05, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Three Hearts for Julia," 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paullette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Inside Fighting China," "Two Saplings," "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports," "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix — "Catholics at War," "Orizaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolitics," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Uptown — "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Mud Town," Dead End Kids. "Reunion in France," J. Crawford, P. Dorn. **Coolidge Corner**: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks."

BRAINTREE — **Braintree**: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — **Egyptian**: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevore. 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8. **University**: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Reveille with Beverly," 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers, P. Brook. **Codman Square**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8. **Franklin**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 2:10, 6:45, 9:10. Selected Short Subjects. **Park**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Yank on the Burma Road."

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — **Lexington**: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morrison. 1:38, 4:45, 8:12. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:57, 6:04, 9:31. **Mystic**: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith. 2:15, 8:30. "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney. 3:30, 7, 9:45. **Orpheum**: "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 8:15. **Strand**: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 3:15, 8:20. "Margin for Error," 1:55, 6:50, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. "Junior Army," Billy Halop. **Fellsway**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Bros.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "We Are the Marines."

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Happy Go Lucky," Rudy Vallee, Eddie Bracken. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front," 2, 8.

NEWTON — **Paramount**: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Idaho," Roy Rogers, S. Burnette. "You Can't Beat the Law," Ed. Norris, J. Woodbury. 2, 8. **Strand**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—**Drive-In Theater**: "The Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, M. Hughes. **Strand**: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, K. Grayson. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. **Capitol**: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — **Wakefield**: "A Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 3:08, 7:52. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Escort Girl," "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," John Shepperd, Linda Darnell. **Coolidge**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee, Lee Tracy.

WAVERLY—**Strand**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers."

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "At the Front," the A. E. F. North African Invasion in Technicolor. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front."

WEYMOUTH—**Drive - In Theater**: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey. "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker, Larry Parks. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, R. Duane.

WINTHROP—**Winthrop and State**: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Power of the Press." 2:30, 7:50.

McBride Stars for Sox; Braves Aided by Ryan

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though they were in the second division of the American League, sandwiched in between the White Sox and Athletics, the Red Sox early today must have salvaged some consolation from the outfielding and hitting of Tom McBride. The six-foot rookie from the Little Rock club was sporting a fine .571 batting average and was verging on the sensational as a defensive right fielder.

While the New York Yankees were humbling the Sox yesterday, 5-0, behind the grand pitching of Tiny Bonham, McBride put up a losing battle with a single to center and a double off the wall in left. Bonham's forkball had little effect on the boy with the red flannel shirt.

Ran Deep

McBride must look like a Yankee ball player to the Yankees. Playing right field in the series opener on Tuesday, he had a two-out-of-three day, helping Tex Hughson with a pair of runs. Not only that, Tom has brought back fond memories of Dom Di Maggio in the field. The Little Rock rookie raced almost to the Red Sox bull pen for a couple of drives yesterday, getting one of them with upstretched glove, his back to the plate. He also started the game's lone double play when he came in fast for Bill Dickey's low drive and doubled Bill Johnson off first base.

Manager Joe Cronin expects Pete Fox to rejoin the club within a short time and stay for a month or five weeks, if not indefinitely. But the loss of Fox is not as damaging as it at first seemed, now that McBride is swinging along in the fashion of a big leaguer. If and when Pete comes back, Tom could be moved to left field. Cronin is giving Dee Miles a fling in center. For a while, at least, Joe will probably alternate the left-handed Miles with the right-handed Ford Garrison, according to the pitching.

All Troubled

When you consider the effect the new dead ball has had on outfielding in general, McBride's sparkling defensive play becomes even more noteworthy. In the first two games of the Yankee series here, the experienced fly chasers, as well as the rookies, had trouble judging balls as they came off the bat.

An outfielder often judges the flights of balls as much by ear as he does by eye; and the sound of these new pellets is fooling the boys constantly. Notice how often a fielder will start back after a ball, then suddenly turn and run in to catch it. When newcomers such as Garrison and Lindell do it, you chalk it up as inexperience. But when Simmons and Weatherly do it, you know there must be something wrong.

Ryan Hit One

Like a tale out of fiction, the Braves drew up even in their 1943 series with the Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds, winning by 3-2. The hero was Connie Ryan, 24 hours earlier himself a Giant, who hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning.

There was bound to be a certain amount of criticism when the Braves parted with Ernie Lombardi, the 1942 National League batting champion, and received two second string Giants in return. But young Ryan, a $35,000 New York purchase a short while ago, silenced the pessimists with one swish of his bat.

Charley Workman was still leading the Braves at bat going into the series final at New York today, but Joey Burns and Eddie Joost were pressing. Stopped for the first time this year by Johnny Wittig, Workman slipped to .533, which, of course, is still pretty fair. Burns was at .389 and Joost had climbed to .353.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Athletics move into Fenway Park tomorrow and it is Ladies' Day . . . The Red Sox and Indians will play a 10:30 morning game here on May 27 as an experiment . . . If the fans turn out, there will be more of the same . . . Johnny McCarthy made his first 1943 hit yesterday and Connie Creeden of Danvers made his big league debut, as a pinch hitter . . . Stout was the winning Braves pitcher after Ryan's hit . . . The Braves may find more punch with Joost at shortstop and Ryan at second base, although it would mean the benching of the hustling Wietelmann.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
New York	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	3	.250

Results April 28

Boston 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	1	.800
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Washington	4	3	.571
Detroit	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Boston	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	4	.200

Results April 28

New York 5, Boston 0.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 0.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 3, Philadelphia 0.

Horowitz Thinks Chess Can Be Tie For U. S.-Russia

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—Al Horowitz, the chess master from Flatbush, thinks this game could be used to strengthen the bonds of friendship between America and Russia.

"After the war," said Horowitz, New York State champion and formerly holder of the United States open title, "we should have a chess tournament between the two countries.

"Russia looks upon chess as we do baseball in this country. It is their favorite sport, yet Russia never has participated in an international match."

Phillies Infringe On Dodger Patent

PHILADELPHIA, April 29 (AP)—It used to happen only in Brooklyn, but the Phillies are taking over the department of dizzy baserunning.

Two consecutive Phil batters singled and doubled yesterday but all that resulted was a double play by the one-time Daffiness Boys from Brooklyn.

Glenn Stewart hit the single but was caught at home when Merrill May banged out the two-bagger. May was nabbed trying to reach third.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—A Philadelphia story is that Bill Cox already is looking around for some one with a little of the fresh to invest in the Phillies. . . . Which may be bad news if somebody hasn't been handing us the main line. . . . Undisputed fact: When the Pirates beat the Cubs Sunday, it marked the first time in five seasons that any National League club had been ahead of Pitcher Lon Warneke in the won and lost records.

* * *

Sports Editor Bronko Kuhl of the Borger, Texas, Daily Herald, admits there's some justice to the complaint he received from linotypers who had to set up a lot of major league baseball summaries with such names as Podgajny, Gerheauser, Kurowski, Del Savio, Coscarart, Murtaugh, and Wietelmann. . . . He should try them on the line-up of the Company "A" softball team at McClellan Field, Calif.: Wrobleski, Weslowski, Griebilski, Gaisierowski, Bialkowski, Radziejewski, Kmpinski, Swiderski, Wasageski, and a few equally hard-to-spell subs.

* * *

Word from the South is that Georgia is the only Southeastern Conference school that brought in any third quarter freshman football players this spring . . . "The others," says our informant, "are not issuing scholarships at present. They're just trying to keep the ones they have." . . . Housing note: Manager Shaky Kain of the Norfolk, Va., Piedmont Club is appealing through the newspapers to fans who may know of some places where his ball players can live . . . Nat Fleischer is flying to Virginia today to referee the Camp Pickett boxing championship bouts tonight . . . Tennis officials are hoping to introduce handicap tournaments, long popular in England, as a means of keeping the game alive here until the war ends.

* * *

Two baseball coaches who aren't worrying about the player shortage are Lieut. Wes Schulmerich of the Iowa Pre-Flight School and Lieut. Joe Gavenonis of Fort Sheridan, Ill. More than 70 turned out for the Seahawk varsity and 75 at Fort Sheridan . . . Artie Dorrell of Tyler, Texas, had to join the Army to go to college. He's learning to be an air cadet at Arkansas.

Cardinal Hurler Wants Return Of Lively Baseball

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Morton Cooper, the St. Louis Cardinals' ace right-hander, has yielded only one run in 20 innings so far this season, and apparently he should be the last pitcher in the world to object to the dead baseball.

Yet he says he wants the lively ball back—that he could win more games with it.

Here's why: Although the opposition has scored a solitary run off Cooper, that was enough to beat him, 1 to 0, in 11 innings at Cincinnati opening day. He blanked the Chicago Cubs here Tuesday, 7 to 0.

Pitching a shutout is no novelty for the Cardinal star. He did it 10 times in winning 22 games last year. This season, with the Balata ball, shutouts have been frequent.

"The dead ball favors the average pitcher," Cooper explained, "because it gives him an advantage he doesn't possess over the hitters, who can't drive it far and wide.

"It penalizes the better pitcher who could win with any kind of a ball because his team has difficulty getting him the runs he needs. The result is that a game can be decided by a break and the breaks frequently go against the better team.

"Why, with the dead ball, I believe Philadelphia would be as much a pennant contender as the Cardinals."

Cooper has made the best spring start of his career, although he said "my fast ball isn't what it used to be."

The addition of a screwball and a forkball to his repertoire seemed to take some of the zip out of his arm but he said, nevertheless, he was a better, smarter pitcher.

Around The Hub

Williams Manages

Tomorrow the hope of nearly every baseball player comes true for lanky Ted Williams, erstwhile Red Sox star who is now in the process of becoming a Navy flier. At Soldiers Field, beginning at 4 p. m. sharp, Ted will manage a baseball club.

Strictly speaking, Ted's team is representing the Naval Aviation Flight Board here in Boston, and this game with Harvard will be the club's only game in this vicinity. Under his direction will be such former major leaguers as Buddy Gremp, Johnny Pesky, Johnny Sain, and Rookie Joe Coleman, and such former collegians as Freddie Naumetz and Mickey Connolly of Boston College.

These boys have all finished their preliminary training as aviation cadets and are on their way to Chapel Hill, where they are due to report May 6. The chances are, however, that Williams himself will see no more action than in a pinch-hitting role, because of a recent illness.

The team is the pet idea of Lieut. Whitey Fuller, former Dartmouth publicity chief, who still hasn't lost his love of sports despite his duties at 150 Causeway Street. Whitey it was who persuaded many of these boys, mainly Williams and Pesky, to join the Naval aviation program.

To add to the festivities tomorrow, the Naval Air Base band of Squantum will be on hand.

* * *

Coach Foxy Flumere has picked Bill Shannon of Watertown and Russ Washburn of Fairfield, Maine, to pitch Northeastern's two New England Conference games with the University of Maine, starting at two o'clock next Saturday afternoon at the Huskies Field in Brookline. Shannon won his two games against B. U. and Rhode Island this season, while Washburn has lost to both Harvard and B. C., although allowing a total of only nine hits for both games. At present the Huskies and New Hampshire are tied for first place in the Conference standing.

* * *

While the diamond hopefuls of Northeastern are home to Maine, their track luminaries will be at Durham, New Hampshire, where the Wildcats—headed by nationally famous Boo Morcom will be favored to upset Jerry Tatton's undefeated Huskies. Northeastern will be handicapped by the recent departure of many capable performers to the armed services, but the intowners figure to give the up-Staters an interesting afternoon.

* * *

Henry Lamar plans to send his Harvard gridmen through another game this afternoon as he continues spring football on the field behind the Stadium. Henry reports that results of the program are gratifying and that the practices are aiding in developing boys for the service.

* * *

Tufts has named four entries for the I. C. 4-A. championships at Randalls Island, New York, May 15. They include Richard Roy Phillips, indoor runner-up, in the two-mile; Ted Sparrow in the high and low hurdles; Harold Drake in the 440, and Julius Mark in the shotput and discus.

* * *

Briefs: Boston College's nine was never headed in its game with Amherst yesterday, winning handily by a 7-3 score . . . Mort Cooper is said to want the lively ball back again. They will probably drum him out of the pitchers' union for that . . . Exeter's lacrosse team swamped Tufts 10-3 yesterday, although its baseball team was not so fortunate against Harvard, losing 5-12 in seven innings . . . As everyone said they would, Ottawa Commandos won the Allan Cup, and no small part of the credit is due the former Ranger line of Mac and Neil Colville and Alex Shibicky. Former Ranger Sugar Jim Henry was also outstanding in goal. Having lost these four stars, and several others also, it was not surprising that Lester Patrick's Blue Shirts wound up at the bottom of the National Hockey League heap this past winter.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Connie Ryan, Braves—Day after being traded by Giants to Boston he hit three-run ninth-inning homer to beat former teammates, 3-2.

Al Smith, Indians—Kept nine hits scattered to shut out White Sox.

Edward Pyle, Senators—Blanked Athletics on six hits.

Ernie Bonham and George Stirnweiss, Yankees—Bonham pitched six-hit shutout and Stirnweiss starred at bat with three safeties to beat Red Sox.

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Checked Browns on five hits till he tired and was relieved in eighth, and also sparked Detroit's offensive with two singles.

Hiram Bithorn, Cubs—Pitched seven-hit ball to shut out world champion Cardinals.

Elmer Riddle, Reds—Limited Pirates to five hits, although needing help to get final out in ninth.

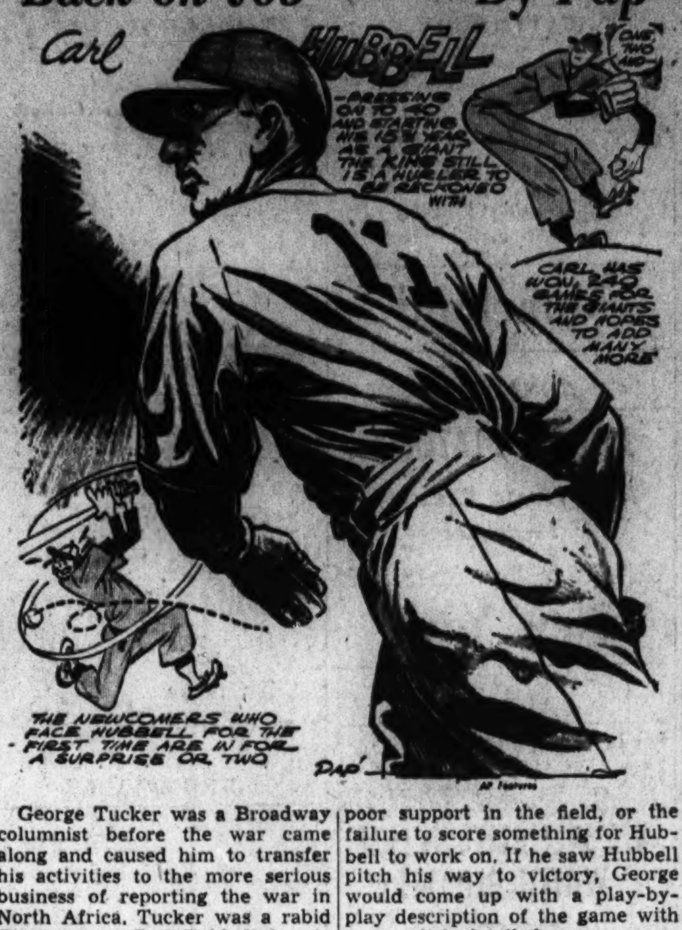
Mickey Owen, Dodgers—Batted in one of Dodgers' runs against Phillies with a triple and also played stellar defensive game, making seven putouts.

Commandos Take Cup

CALGARY, April 28 (CP)—Ottawa Commandos last night won the Allan Cup and the Canadian Senior amateur hockey championship by defeating Victoria Army 2-0 to take the best-of-five series three games to one.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Back on Job —By Pap'


Carl
HUBBELL
—PRESSING ON TO 40 AND STARTING HIS 15th YEAR AS A GIANT THE KING STILL IS A HURLER TO BE RECKONED WITH
ONE TWO AND—
CARL HAS WON 249 GAMES FOR THE GIANTS AND HOPES TO ADD MANY MORE
THE NEWCOMERS WHO FACE HUBBELL FOR THE FIRST TIME ARE IN FOR A SURPRISE OR TWO
PAP'
AP Features

George Tucker was a Broadway columnist before the war came along and caused him to transfer his activities to the more serious business of reporting the war in North Africa. Tucker was a rabid Giant fan—a Carl Hubbell fan, to be more specific. There was a standing order for a pass to the Polo Grounds every afternoon Mr. Longpants was scheduled to toss up his left-handed slants.

In Tucker's eyes, the King could do no wrong. Even when Hubbell lost a ball game, Tucker absolved the pitcher of all blame. He always had an explanation ready by the time he returned to the office—poor support in the field, or the failure to score something for Hubbell to work on. If he saw Hubbell pitch his way to victory, George would come up with a play-by-play description of the game with every pitch detailed.

For Tucker's benefit, we would like to report that Carl Hubbell is back on the job this spring and hopefully looking forward to adding to the total of 249 victories he has scored for the Giants in the past 14 seasons. It will be fun watching the newcomers who will be facing the King for the first time. Hubbell still has plenty of stuff.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Three New Managers

The confusion and discussion of the new ball in the big leagues have eclipsed other items of paramount interest. For example, we have three new managers: Ossie Bluege at Washington, Steve O'Neill at Detroit and Bucky Harris at Philadelphia. Of this trio, only Bluege is genuinely new. The others have run ball clubs in the majors before.

Harris probably has the best spot, if you look beyond the end of your nose. Bucky is starting from scratch with a ball club that has had a heavy losing column for a long time, and nobody is apt to press him with a flock of embarrassing questions, such as: "Why aren't you winning?" The National League is aware that Harris may not win because his team is second division, a matter which Bill Cox and his associates are working earnestly and confidently to correct.

Knows Pitchers

O'Neill, being a good man with pitchers (he was a catcher in his playing days), may get unexpected results with the second division team he inherited. Emphasis seems destined to point at the mound, at least in the early stages of the American League race. But Steve kicked around his initial managerial chance at Cleveland a few years back and still has to prove that he is big enough for this new job. He can, however, point with pride at a very successful minor league apprenticeship.

That leaves Bluege, the baby of the group. And those who have been in contact with Ossie down through the years, first as a young infielder, later as a capable, experienced third baseman and still later as a Washington coach, feel that he has the head, the personality and the initiative to win with a ball club.

Bluege was a steady, quick thinking, studious ball player, rarely erratic in either speech or play; and he very likely will be the same type of manager. He probably will play a sound percentage game, with as little noise as possible, much as does Connie Mack.

He Was Good

If Bluege can do nothing else, he can teach somebody on that Washington club to play third base, because he could do it himself. In the most recent 20 years, third basemen who were the equal or superior of Ossie defensively can be counted on the fingers of one hand. He may not have been any better than fair with the bat in his fists, but few bunters or hitters ever made him look bad on balls to the left side of the infield.

But, of course, you can say that it is one thing to play a winning game yourself and something else again to teach . . . or inspire . . . others to do it; and you would be right. Many outstanding players were flops in the managerial chair. Bluege, though, is off the mark with at least one paramount point in his favor. He has the respect of the men under him.

Was Popular

Because they are ball players and because a ball player can see —and appreciate—another player clearer from the dugout than fans —or baseball writers—can from the stands, they know that despite lack of color, Bluege was everything a big leaguer should have been. He played the game up to the hilt and he played it without making anybody mad—anybody, that is, except those who tried to hit them by him. He was well liked and respected as a player; he starts with a similar status as a pilot.

The Senators—or Nationals, as they are called in Washington—are away to a fair start, chiefly because, with the exception of one afternoon, they have not found the ball as dead as have some of their rivals. The lone exception was Spud Chandler's one-hitter against them. The bulk of Bluege's power is in the outfield, where Bob Johnson, Stan Spence and George Case roam. Come to think of it, this should be the best outfield in the league.

Both Are Ready

Associated Press

Yankee Shortstops

Until George Stirnweiss, left, returned to the New York Yankees after being rejected by the United States Army, Oscar Grimes, right, was ready to step into the breach at shortstop. Now Manager Joe McCarthy has both shortstops on tap again, with Stirnweiss getting the first call as usual.

Lou Boudreau Says Hitting Will Develop

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—Manager Lou Boudreau isn't one to be concerned over the Cleveland Indians' lack of base hits so early in the season. The Tribe has won five of its first seven games and is in second place in the American League, bearing out the youthful pilot's prediction that his club will be the one to beat.

Hitting Will Come

"Our hitting will come along," he declared earnestly. "This is the disadvantage of training in the North. Why, we only had a couple of weeks of spasmodic playing, and over the same period in the South we'd have been playing every day."

What cheers Boudreau are the five good pitching jobs by his "Big Six" mound corps, only two of whose members have not yet rung up their first victories.

Two of those wins were provided by Jim Bagby, son of the old-time Cleveland hurling star. The Young Sarge beat Detroit in the opener on three hits, 1 to 0, driving home the only run of the game with a fly ball in the ninth. He beat Detroit again, 4 to 1, tripling home two big runs. Mel Harder, Vern Kennedy, and Al Smith have been the other winners.

Big Six

Bagby, Harder, Kennedy, Smith, Chubby Dean and Al Milnar—they, I hope, will make up our Big Six pitching staff," Boudreau said. "And we've got Ray Poat and Paul Calvert and Earl Center, and some other pitchers who may go great for us."

Three fourths of the Cleveland infield is the line-up of old—Ken Keltner at third, Boudreau at short, and Ray Mack at second, with ex-catcher Otto Denning breaking in at first and doing as well as expected for being so new at the job.

Testing Machine Makes Golfers' Shots Seem Poor

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The old question of "How high is up?" has a new companion. It is "How accurate is accurate?" And after digesting a few figures concerning degrees of accuracy we've decided to be a little less hasty in referring to a pitcher's accuracy with a baseball or a halfback's accuracy with his passes or a golfer's accuracy with his mashie.

Particularly the golfer's accuracy, as what we have learned makes the common practice of describing a golfer's play as perfect sound rather silly.

Belated Education

This belated education is the result of a conversation between Gene Sarazen, the golfer now representing a firm specializing in precision instruments, and another gentleman of mechanical leanings.

The question of how accurate a top-notch golfer really is bobbed up, and Sarazen's companion got out pencil and paper and started putting down figures.

When he had finished it was fairly clear that a top-notch golfer is about as accurate as the sum of two and two equaling five.

We won't attempt to go into the higher mathematics involved in reaching this conclusion, as we begin to get lost when we get above three figures and would rather donate the two cents we are short in our account than spend hours trying to track them down.

Performance Poor

Anyway, the gist of the mathematician's findings is that, compared with the work of precision instruments used in manufacturing, a golfer's performance is very poor indeed. The figures showed that to match a fine precision instrument a golfer would have to make a 250-yard hole in one in a cup 1¾ inches in diameter.

So next time you marvel at a Sam Snead or a Ben Hogan hitting the green from 250 yards out, just think of what they could do if they were equipped with bomb sights or some other product of precision art.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
McBride	7	1	4	0	1	.571
Doerr	24	1	7	0	2	.292
Simmons	7	0	2	0	2	.286
Partee	16	1	4	0	3	.250
Peacock	8	0	2	0	0	.250
Newsome	15	0	3	0	0	.200
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Lupien	21	0	3	0	1	.143
Lake	24	2	2	0	1	.083
Tabor	14	2	1	0	0	.071
Lazor	7	0	0	0	1	.000
Miles	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	FBI	Ave.
Workman	15	2	8	0	2	.533
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Burns	18	3	7	1	2	.389
Joost	17	2	6	0	1	.353
Holmes	16	1	4	0	0	.250
Kluttz	12	0	3	0	3	.250
Masi	5	1	1	0	0	.200
Ross	16	2	3	1	3	.188
McCarthy	12	2	2	0	0	.167
Wietelmann	13	1	2	0	0	.154
Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Creeden	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Colby Elects Stillwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 28—John Milton Stillwell, veteran senior outfielder from Arlington, N. J., has been elected captain of the Colby College baseball team for the 1943 season. Stillwell has been a regular and letterman for four years, playing both in the outfield and at second base. He is a member of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Winnipeg Wins

TORONTO, April 29 (CP)—Winnipeg Rangers last night won the Canadian Junior Hockey championship and the Memorial Cup by defeating Oshawa Generals, 6-3, in the sixth game of the best-of-seven series. Winnipeg won the series four games to two.

Princeton's Harvey Kelsey Favored in I. C. 4-A. Dashes

Princeton has produced only two intercollegiate 100-yard sprint champions in 30 years. Rupert B. Thomas won the I. C. 4-A. century in 1912 in 10 1-5 seconds and Randolph E. Brown repeated in 1920.

This bit of ancient history is being recalled down in Tigertown these days because Princeton has come up with the favorite to win the I. C. 4-A. 100-yard crown at Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, on May 15. Pvt. Harvey Kelsey, sophomore R. O. T. C. student at Princeton, is being primed for the title, and Rupert B. Thomas will be the referee of the championships who will be hard put to maintain his official calm and unbiased attitude when Kelsey strives for the title.

Kelsey catapulted into the spotlight as I. C. 4-A. favorite when he won the hundred at the Penn Relays in 9.8 seconds. The Tiger sophomore not only defeated Pvt. Barney Ewell, of Camp Lee, the I. C. 4-A. sprint champion of the last three years, but he also defeated Charles Shaw, of Cornell, runner-up to Ewell last year and logical successor this year.

Kelsey will go after both the 100 and 220-yard titles at the intercollegiates. Princeton hasn't won the 220 since Brown took the furlong in 1920 in 21.8 seconds. It has been a long time between sprint winners at Princeton.

Coach Matty Geis isn't surprised by Kelsey's speed. The Pittsfield, Mass., boy was a schoolboy sensation at Andover two years ago, running the 100 in 9.5 seconds with a wind in Harvard Stadium and returning 21.4 in the 220. Last spring as a freshman he set a Princeton all-time record of 9.6 seconds in the 100, clipping a tenth second from Bobby Jackson's mark.

Kelsey is fortunate to be sprinting these days. He was severely injured in a land-mine explosion during R. O. T. C. maneuvers last fall, and was out of action for most of the winter season as a result. He has come back with all his speed, and "he's handsomer than ever," says Coach Geis. Kelsey has beautiful sprinting style. He is tall and rangy with a space-eating stride.

In his first indoor start after recovering from the accident, Kelsey ran a close second to Eddie Conwell of NYU in the indoor I. C. 4-A. 60-yard dash, closing in whirlwind fashion after a slow start. His Penn Relays triumph marked his first major success. Jot him down as the man to beat for the 100 and 220 yard titles.

McCarthy Can Quiet Critics By Winning League Pennant

NEW YORK (AP)—This is the year Joe McCarthy can silence his critics.

A considerable number of fans, while admitting Joe has been an unusually successful pilot, have felt that any manager could win pennants with a club like the Yankees. They have been reluctant to deal out too much praise to Marse Joe.

Of course, with the majority of baseball-goers, McCarthy already rates as one of the two or three top managers in the majors. The dissenters are, in effect, putting this question up to the plump Yankee maestro this year: "Now, bud, what're you going to do about it?"

The Cardinals knocked the men of McCarthy out of the World Series last fall and the war has succeeded in breaking up the Yankees. McCarthy no longer has a squad of stars or invincibles. Only one regular infielder and one regular outfielder remain from his championship club of last year. It isn't a hand-picked squad of aces.

It's a club that will need real direction. And those who haven't climbed on the McCarthy bandwagon are asking Joe to prove himself—to show whether he can win a championship with a crew of rookies and transfers—to show his ability as a strategist and a handler of men. If Joe can meet the challenge, his critics will join the McCarthy marching and chowder club.

To start with, most clubs were better conditioned for the getaway than the Yankees. Those cold ocean winds at Asbury Park didn't help in getting the players in shape. And the Yankees took more defeats in the spring exhibition games than in many a year.

The outfield situation was such that McCarthy had to convert a pitcher, Johnny Lindell, into a flychaser. In place of his seven-year standout, Joe Di Maggio, McCarthy has Stormy Weatherly, only a fair performer by comparison, in centerfield.

The left side of the infield is bulwarked by recruits. A minor league second baseman, George Stirnweiss, opened the season at shortstop, and a shortstop, Bill Johnson, is at third. Nick Etten, a chap who would hardly have attracted the Yankees in normal times, is at first base, a purchase from the Phillies.

Only Joe Gordon at second, Charlie Keller in left and Bill Dickey behind the plate are carryovers from last year. Red Ruffing, the veteran of the pitching staff, and Vernon Gomez, a once-great lefty, are gone.

Five changes in the infield and outfield. Never since McCarthy started that four-year-stretch of world championships in 1936 has Joe had to work with such a made-over club.

McCarthy seldom stood pat on his squad. Every year he'd quietly ease one or two fellows out and replace them with talent from the Yankee farms—fellows who were slipping or chaps whose temperament didn't fit into the Yankee pattern. But never was there a wholesale turnover.

We are one who regards McCarthy as tops. However, we will be just as interested as the others in seeing what McCarthy can do with material that isn't considerably better than that possessed by his rival managers.

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New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS **OIL-O-MATIC** HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
365 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

RIDING—GOLF—TENNIS
FISHING TACKLE
LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Bob's Sports SPORTING GOODS
Tel. 3-9036

SPRING CLOTHES for MEN and BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Books for Victory Gardeners

"Vegetable Gardening" (Pocket Book)	25c
"Flower Gardening" (Pocket Book)	25c
"Annuals You Should Grow", King	10c
"Home Vegetable Gardening", Coulter	$1.00
"The Vegetable Encyclopedia", Fredjens	69c
"The Flower Encyclopedia", Wilkinson	69c
"Grow Your Own Vegetables", Dempsey	$2.50
"Victory Garden Manual", Burdett	$1.75
"Vegetable Victory Garden Information Chart"	25c

GARDEN SHOP • LOWER FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're justly proud of our line of
RAYON STOCKINGS
by Van Raalte
Service and Chiffon Weights
1.15 and 1.35 pair
We are sole distributors of Van Raalte Stockings in Waterbury.

LARGE HATS
Are the New Style in Millinery for Spring and Summer
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

See these new Spring Rayon Broadcloth Dresses in our Main Floor Dress Department.
Sizes 14 to 44—$3.46 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Rugs Cleaned and Stored
You'll Like Our Expert Rug Service
Ask Our Routeman
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
Sport Coats, 8.95 to 27.50
Sizes 8 to 42
Contrasting Trousers
3.98 to 8.95
Sizes 8 to 42 Waist

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE SPECIALIZE IN FINE WATCH REPAIRS
Precise skill, genuine parts, exacting, non-hurried workmanship.
Let us repair your watch and have dependable time.
Frank H Adams
JEWELER
66 No. PEARL ST. ALBANY, N.Y.

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Now showing the select new fashions in suits, coats, dresses and millinery.

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOVER'S FURNITURE
is high grade but low in price
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824
OPEN EVENINGS

Smart Spring
STETSON HATS
in Abundance $5.00 to $15.00
Luddy
92 STATE ST.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

BALDWIN

That Special Gift or Greeting Card for Mother's Day may be found at the
Baldwin Gift Shop
ED STEINER
100 Merrick Road Baldwin

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5031 9 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blooming Roses
Rose Bushes — two-year-old, hardy, northern field-grown stock. Monthly varieties will bloom this year; annuals next year. Your choice of the most popular varieties—at 80c each, 12 for $8.00. Make early selections.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

(Continued)

Quality Shoes
for
Men, Women and Children
Famous Makes
Expert Fitting
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Nationally-known Men's Wear
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, B.V.D., Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts and Braces.
MAREAU LAUDER CO.
171-173 Washington Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER FLORIST
Remember Mother With Her Favorite Flowers
You name them, we'll send them anywhere in the United States.
BUT YOU MUST ORDER EARLY!
197-23 47TH AVE., ROCKY HILL RD.
Phones BAYSIDE 9-3000, 3001, 3002

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1666

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	C	R	O	O	G	E
O	H	A	R	A	▨	V
W	E	S	T	▨	D	E
N	E	P	▨	W	A	R
	S	▨	B	E	N	D
B	E	E	▨	S	E	E
A	▨	N	E	E	▨	N
R	E	V	▨	R	O	E
I	R	O	N	▨	X	
T	O	Y	▨	D	Y	S
O	S	▨	S	A	G	A
N	▨	P	A	T	E	N
E	N	G	L	A	N	D

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
6 Park Place, Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

GLOVERSVILLE

The New Spring
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
are here for your inspection
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ARGERSINGER'S
fashion floor
for the newest and best of the season's new fashions

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD — 46 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
It's **ALBERT'S**
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Garden Tools—Fertilizer
Lawn Seed—Fencing
78 Front Street Hempstead 6000

RHODA HAT SHOP
All One Price
$1.49
13 Main Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

LIKE NEW — WE REPAIR SHOES
Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-08a 37TH AVENUE, Across from School

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th Street
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

The Open Window
LUNCHEON DINNER
Closed on Mondays
OLIVE WALSH, *President*
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-0085

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

LITTLE NECK

Remember Mother with Chocolates
DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Homemade Ice Cream
253-24 Northern Boulevard Bayside 9-2534
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Leaf's
INC.
Small Furs
Fur Storage and Repairs
Remodeling
306 MAIN STREET

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREPEL
BROOKLYN
Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Beverly Rd.
Phone BUck. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
FLOWERS, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond

(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SIMPSON'S
Tailor-Made CLOTHES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits to Order.
Navy Officers' Uniforms a Specialty.
Will call at your home or office with samples.
Charles I. Snider
78 E. Raleigh Ave., W. N. B.
Phones: Gib. 2-2266 — Wisconsin 7-8030

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEW YORK

PELHAM

(Continued)

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1954

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey
2500
When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

See and Order
One of Our Attractive
MOTHER'S DAY CAKES
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street—Near Market

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Radios and Radio Repairs
Full Line of Records
Uneeda Gift & Housefurnishing Store
113-19 Jamaica Avenue

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Bobben
HAT SHOPPES, INC.
Spring Sports Wear
95-21 Jamaica Ave.

"keep 'em working!"
EXPERT REPAIRING

Radios	Fans
Ranges	Clocks
Washing Machines	Irons
Refrigerators	Toasters
Oil Burners	Mixers
	Vacuum Cleaners

Take care of Your Appliances
C. M. PERRIN, INC.
87-22 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-0617

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 590-591
WE DELIVER

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1230 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL—COKE—OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Pulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6862, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

SCARSDALE

Fertilizer Hyper-Humus
Flagstones for Stepping-Stones and Walks
Insulation
Lumber for Chicken Houses
SCARSDALE SUPPLY CO.
Phone Scarsdale 400

SCHENECTADY

For a Fashionable Spring
WOMEN'S
100% Wool
Suits
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barney's
for
FOOTWEAR

ST. ALBANS

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SALON
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods
Where the Promise Is Performed

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S TABLE MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
133 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0138
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

For Springtime Wedding Gifts
ROEDEL'S
JEWELERS
255 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

WATERTOWN

YES, WE'RE HOLDING OUR
23rd Anniversary
SALE
FOUR DAYS ONLY,
ENDING SATURDAY NIGHT
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The store of surprising variety at prices that save you money
Basement Items
Paints, Varnishes, Hardware, Garden Supplies, Housewares, Oil Cloth, Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Furniture, Bedspreads, Bed Linen, Art Goods, Knitting Materials.
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS
TOYS—PET SHOP
LUGGAGE
W. T. GRANT Co.
149 MAIN STREET

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

FUR STORAGE
Our cold storage vaults are ready to receive your Winter furs for Summer safe keeping.
Projansky's
146 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

✓ Hardware
✓ Paints and Varnishes
✓ Housewares
✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Linoleums
✓ Wallpaper, etc.,
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

CORD WOOD
$22.00 a Cord
Tel. W. P. 9246
SMITH'S CORD WOOD CO.
229 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
● Schrafft's Candy
● Revlon ● Sitroux Tissues
● Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

We buy used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value!
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
Hardware and Paint Supplies
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

YONKERS

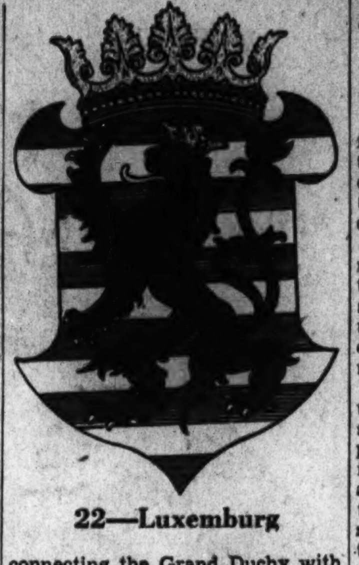
Keep the Home Front Bright and Attractive With
CUSTOM MADE SLIP COVERS or REUPHOLSTERING
RELIABLE SILK STORE
8 Warburton Avenue
88 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-second article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

The red, white, and blue of the flag of Luxemburg are taken from its ancient coat of arms, depicting a red double-tailed lion rampant against a shield of silver bars on a blue field. Above the shield is a golden crown. This tiny democratic country, smaller by 249 square miles than the State of Rhode Island, is bordered by Germany, Belgium, and France. The Pacification of Ghent in 1577, when the Netherlands renewed their allegiance to Philip II from whom they had revolted, was commemorated by a medal showing the traditional 17 provinces, each personified by a female figure holding a coat of arms. As described by Ruth Putnam in "Luxemburg and Her Neighbors," "The group is clustered together within a hedge, its entrance guarded by the Netherlands Lion typical of the common weal in which all shared. Luxemburg holds the lion shield."



22—Luxemburg

The chorus of the national hymn of Luxemburg, written in 1859 on the occasion of the opening of the first international railway system connecting the Grand Duchy with the outside world, ran something like this, except that the last line was substituted for the former versions in 1871 by an anonymous poet:

> Come ye from Prussia, Belgium, France,
> Our homeland view with friendly glance!
> Contentment you may plainly see
> And Prussian we will never be.

(Tomorrow: Abyssinia)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

A striking new overprint has been issued for the French Levant, or Syria, by the Free French forces. The stamp is the former 3 franc Prussian blue oblong of the regular postage set of 1942, which carried the design of four camel cavalrymen.

The overprint is a neat job in black which blots out the 3-F valuation, inserts "4F" in the upper left, and adds a black, low-flying bomber to the design.

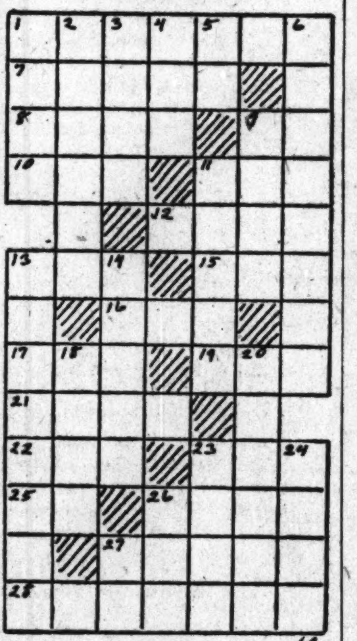
* * *

The Free French also have issued a set of 14 values for Madagascar, from five cents up to 20 francs. The design is alike for all values. Illustrated here is the five-cent brown which contains what apparently is a palm tree in the center, and the Cross of Lorraine and "RF" at the base of the tree. . . . More values in the new China series honoring Dr. Sun Yat-Sen have been made available to dealers in the United States. They are the 20-cent green, 40-c brown and $1.50 blue, and the design is the same as Scott No. A62. Like their predecessors, these stamps are ungummed. . . . Bermuda has reissued its postage stamps on war paper which is stiffer and lighter in color than the preceding set.

An interesting article on "The Swastika in Philately" by William T. Corbusier is contained in the current issue of The Stamp Specialist, published by H. L. Lindquist of New York. Corbusier makes the familiar charge that the Nazis appropriated the swastika and passed it off as something original, but delves into history to prove his case.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is hero of Dickens's "Christmas Carol"?
7—What is the fictional Scarlett's surname?
8—If you were in Paris, Ky., in what direction would you travel to reach Frankfort?
9—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
10—Cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple is what?
11—Armed conflict.
12—What is the bent part of anything?
13—Nectar is food of what creature?
15—To observe.
16—Born.
17—What is last of canonical books of Bible (abbr.)?
19—Fish eggs.
21—What metal do you associate with Pittsburgh?
22—A zoetrope is a fig, bib, or toy—which?
23—What is a prefix meaning "difficult"?
25—Bone.
26—Story of heroic deeds is what?
27—What is a thin metal disk, or something resembling one?
28—Matthew Arnold, poet and critic, was born in what country?

Down

1—What is past participle of "sow"?
2—Wisconsin leads in production of what dairy food?
3—Coarse file is what?
4—What is a morsel left at a meal?
5—On account (abbr.).
6—What is surname of heroine of "Far from the Madding Crowd"?
9—Winifred Ashton is better known by what name?
11—What is the river of Browning's "Pied Piper"?
12—Who would sing role of Herod in Massenet's "Herodiade"?
14—One dispatched upon an errand or mission is what?
18—Who was Greek god of love?
20—What is most abundant of all elements on earth's surface?
23—Facts.
24—Bag filled with what is used as ballast in boats and aircraft?
26—What is the chemical name of salt?
27—Portuguese (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Bitter Experience

"How did you make out with your Victory Garden last year?"

"Well, I learned a lot of things that ought to help me get a crop this year."—Pathfinder.

One Man's Number

When the loudspeaker at the boxing bouts at the Camp Chafee (Ark.) field house instructed Priv. John J. Smith to call a certain Fort Smith telephone immediately, a momentary silence followed. The calm was broken by an all-knowing lieutenant of the 90th reconnaisance battalion who leaped to his feet and shouted at his group: "Put those pencils back in your pockets."—Armored Force News.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Hydrophones Help To Locate Submarines?

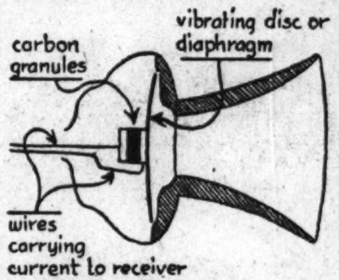
A submarine beneath the surface of the water is invisible from the deck of a destroyer or a subchaser. To find the "pig boats," therefore, resort is made to mechanical and electrical ears.

Water, it just so happens, is a much better conductor of sound than air. The sounds made by the submarine when it is in motion under power may be picked up even by such a simple device as a rubber diaphragm.

An early form of hydrophone or underwater mechanical ear consisted essentially of such a diaphragm. The sound waves traveling through the water vibrated against carbon granules, as in the transmitter of a telephone, the sound being carried through wires to the earphones worn by the operator of the device.

If the direction from which the sound proceeded was picked up simultaneouly by three patrol vessels and that information exchanged immediately by radio, drawing the three direction lines on a chart would disclose the whereabouts of the submarine. The lines would intersect at the submarine's approximate location. Another such "fix," taken a few minutes later, would help to determine the course and speed of the quarry.

The direction from which the sound comes through the water is discovered through the "binaural" (two-eared) principle of acoustical direction finding, just as, if our two ears hear equally well, we can tell approximately whence a sound comes through the air.


vibrating disc or diaphragm
carbon granules
wires carrying current to receiver

Simplified diagram of a telephone transmitter.

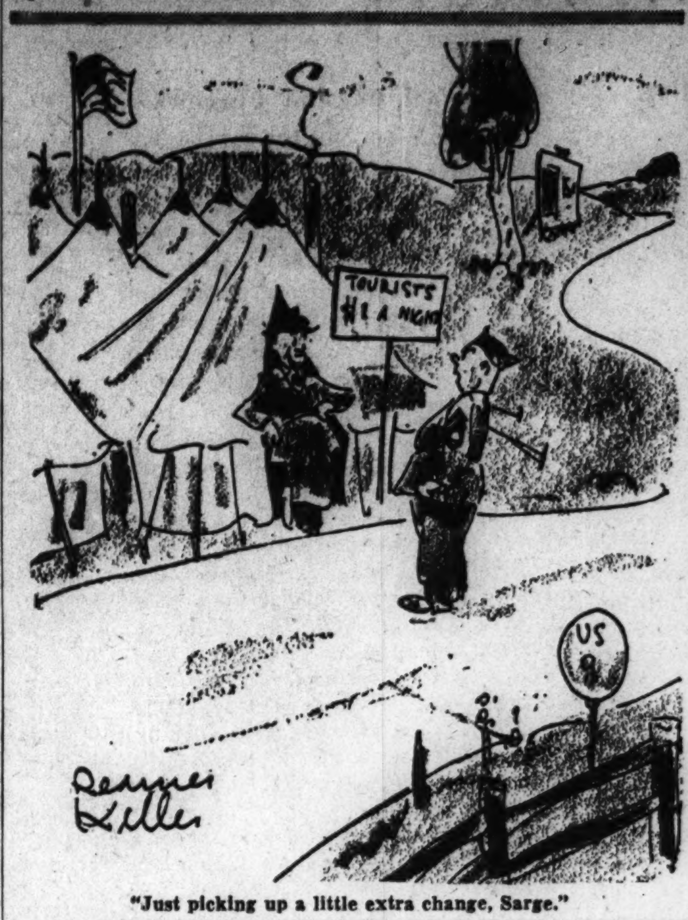
In the case of "mechanical ears" mounted on a rotatable bar, one on each end of the bar and each connected with one of the listener's ears, if the sound comes in at an angle it will sound louder in one earphone than in the other. Rotating the bar until the volume of sound is equal in both earphones puts the bar at right angles to the direction from which the sound comes.

Many technical improvements have been made, including powerful vacuum tube amplifiers, unidirectional microphones, and electric filters. Modern instruments can detect the ominous beat of a submarine's propeller from 20 to 50 miles away and determine the direction from which the sound comes within an error of a single degree.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"Just picking up a little extra change, Sarge."

A Verse for Today . . .

He is the living God, and stedfast for ever, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and his dominion shall be even unto the end.—Dan. 6:26.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home Town News

Lakewood, Ohio

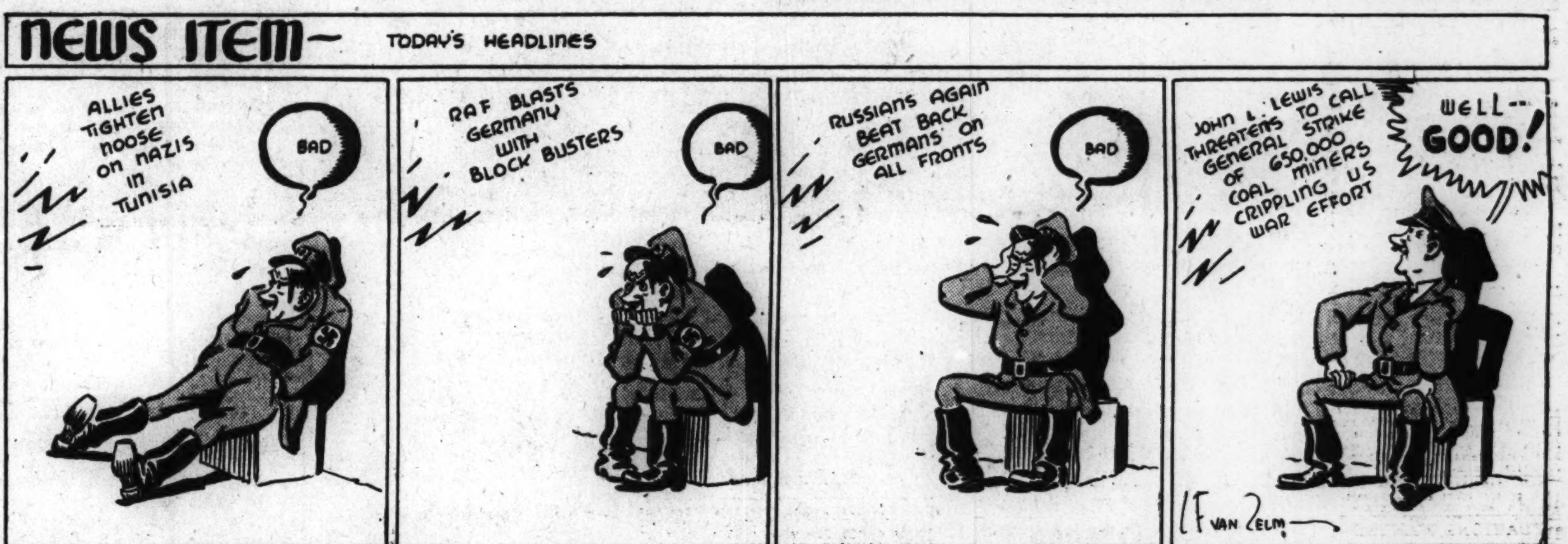
They were waiting in a long line so as to pay for their groceries and get out of the store. One of them was far away, mentally, from her surroundings. For some time she had not had news of her old home town across the Atlantic. Had it been bombed? Was everything all right with her friends there? She was awakened from her reverie by hearing the woman in front of her say, plaintively, "No butter again today. I have not had any for over a week."

These are times when friendliness is needed and appreciated, so after a moment's indecision, an offer was made. "I have butter out in my car—two separate quarters of a pound. I bought them in the country. Please accept one."

The woman's response was a grateful look, a smiling shake of the head and a query: "Are you from Scotland?" the answer was, "Yes. Are you?"

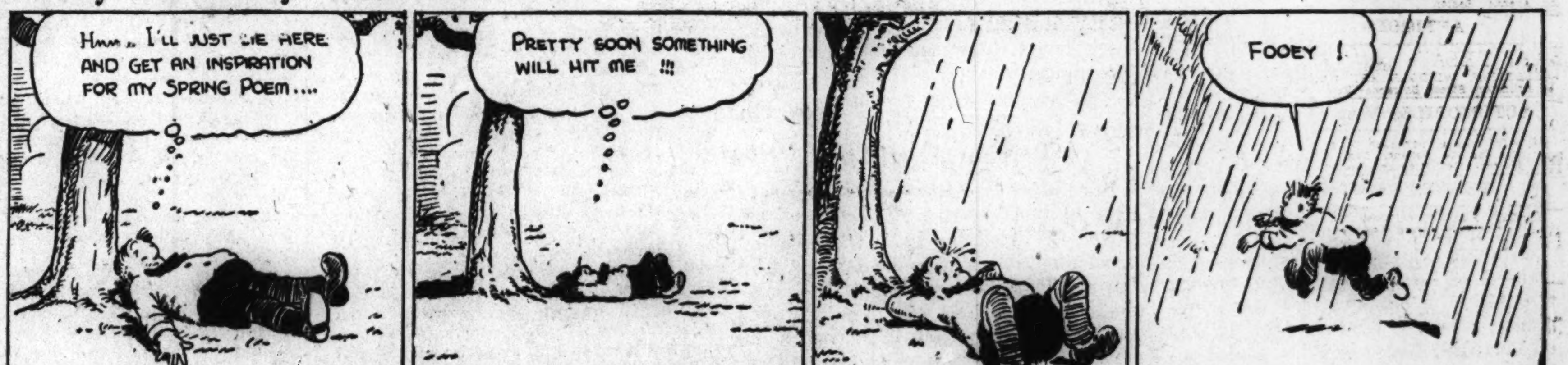
It transpired that these two, as children, lived only a few miles from one another. There were delighted exclamations. When had news been last received? Only yesterday. No, there had been no bombings in that region. This family and that was mentioned. Everyone was all right.

The conversation continued until they were out on the sidewalk and when they finally parted, the one who had offered the butter still had it, in spite of all her attempts at sharing it, and in addition she had a pleasant reassurance. She had had home town news.


NEWS ITEM— TODAY'S HEADLINES
ALLIES TIGHTEN NOOSE ON NAZIS IN TUNISIA
BAD
RAF BLASTS GERMANY WITH BLOCK BUSTERS
BAD
RUSSIANS AGAIN BEAT BACK GERMANS ON ALL FRONTS
BAD
JOHN L. LEWIS THREATENS TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE OF 650,000 COAL MINERS CRIPPLING US WAR EFFORT
WELL—GOOD!
L F VAN ZELM

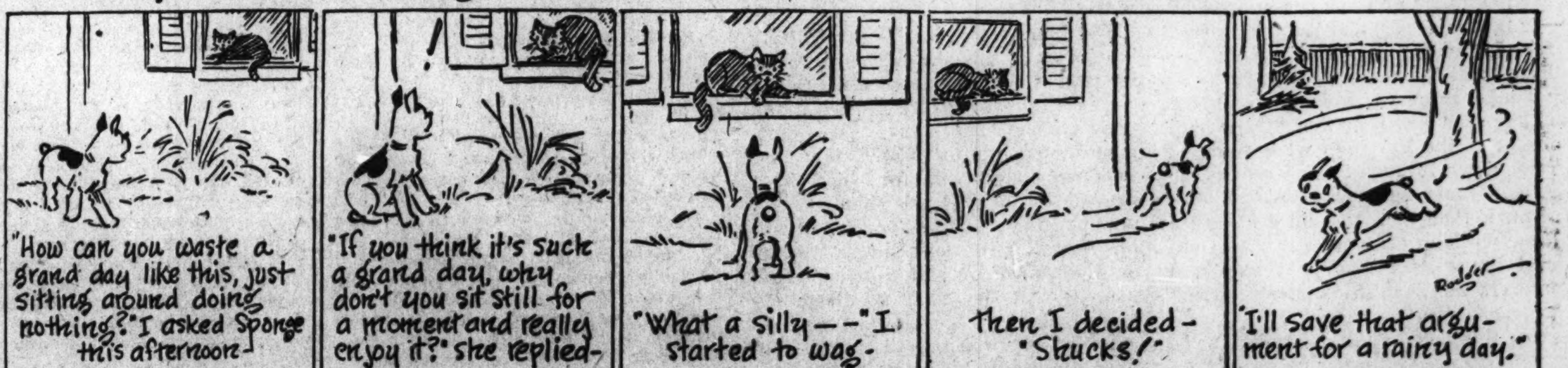
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pitter Patter*

By Le Pelley


HMM.. I'LL JUST LIE HERE AND GET AN INSPIRATION FOR MY SPRING POEM....
PRETTY SOON SOMETHING WILL HIT ME !!!
FOOEY !

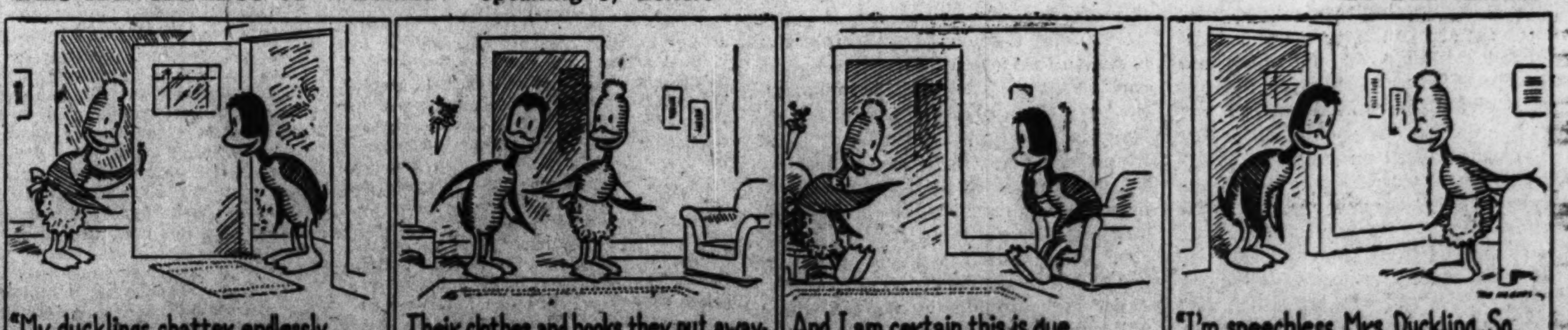
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Sounded Like the Beginning of a Good Argument, Though*

By Rodgers


"How can you waste a grand day like this, just sitting around doing nothing?" I asked Sponge this afternoon-
"If you think it's such a grand day, why don't you sit still for a moment and really enjoy it?" she replied-
"What a silly—" I started to wag-
then I decided - "Shucks!"
"I'll save that argument for a rainy day."
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Speaking of Letters*

By The Hagers


"My ducklings chatter, endlessly, About some honor they call 'D.'
Their clothes and books they put away; At school, in conduct, they got 'A'.
And I am certain this is due To one who fits the letter 'U.'"
"I'm speechless, Mrs. Duckling. So, Your tribute wrings from me an 'O'!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Coal Miners' Pay

No emergency in miners' wages exists to warrant pushing America into an emergency. In fact the earnings of the soft-coal diggers are now better than is realized by those unfamiliar with recent wage shifts.

A glance at official statistics will make this plain. Around the middle of February, when the last Government figures were obtained, the weekly earnings of bituminous miners averaged $41.49. Today their pay is substantially better, for in the latter part of February they began working an extra day. They had been on a 35-hour five-day week. They then went on a six-day week. For the seven hours of Saturday, they were getting overtime pay of time and a half, or pay for 10½ hours. As their average hourly earnings in February were $1.10½, the extra day will add a good chunk to the coal miners' "take home."

It may be a surprise to many that the bituminous miners last February had higher weekly earnings than were averaged in all manufacturing. The over-all manufacturing weekly average stood at $41.12, for the miners $41.49. Today, when the miners are on the six-day week, their income looks to observers as if it would be well above that of manufacturing, which includes both the phenomenal pay of many war workers and the still low wage of many others.

However, this is but part of the story. Traditionally the miners do not work a full year. That pulls their income down. But here again the outlook has changed and the miners are better off than ever before. The war and the six-day week have lengthened the number of weeks. In 1941, the miners averaged only 216 days a year, but incomplete figures for 1942 indicate about 240 days. This and the foregoing data is all from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Thanks to the new six-day week, the soft-coal miners' prospect for work in 1943 is 280 to 290 days. That is close to normal.

This improvement is modified, of course, by the impact of higher living costs, but most miners live in rural communities where living costs are lower than in the cities.

Whether John L. Lewis was justified in demanding a $2 a day raise from the operators is a technical question of the industry. But obviously his case has not been strong enough to support him in ignoring the War Labor Board as he has. It is far more evident that the miners are not so badly off that they must strike to enforce a demand that would break the vital Little Steel wage sector of the Nation's anti-inflation defenses.

Neutral Weathervanes

Who feels quickest a change in the political and military weather of the world? The little neutrals. Their very existence may depend on sitting on the winners' side of the peace table. Therefore, when they begin to be "neutral against the Axis," wise observers take it as an important sign that the United Nations are closer to winning than a glance at the map would make it appear.

Growing evidence that the tightropewalkers of Europe are leaning toward the Allies is climaxed by the statement just made by President Salazar of Portugal. Recognized as a particularly cool and realistic statesman, he has now taken occasion to emphasize Portugal's alliance with Britain, that her neutrality must be conditioned by her best interests, and that her closest friends among the belligerents are Brazil and Britain.

Senhor Salazar would not have talked in any such way if he thought the Nazi forces at the Pyrenees were going to come down through Spain—or that the Allies would be unable to deal with them if they did. And since he has a close working arrangement with General Franco, the statement may also indicate the Spanish dictator's reading of recent events.

On this page recently Saville Davis, this newspaper's former correspondent in Italy and Spain, told of a Nazi plan to control the Straits of Gibraltar and of German gun emplacements at their narrowest eight-mile width. But British-American air power in Tunisia and even over Sicily and Italy has made it pretty clear who would control the Straits of Gibraltar should Hitler try to flank the Allies through Spain. President Salazar's word to the wise probably means that there would be United Nations bases in Portugal also if Nazi troops crossed the Pyrenees.

It is not merely an expert judgment that the Allies will win, but a hint that they would have help in the Iberian Peninsula.

Food, Fun, and Furrows

The Battle of Tunisia hasn't exactly faded into the background but, with the first warm days of spring, it temporarily has taken a back seat in the commuters' special. Planes, jeeps, and bazookas have not been beaten into plowshares, but for the moment the plows hold the line—of conversation. Oil and gas, topics which heretofore have flowed much more readily from the tongue than the actual fuels from the tanks, have given way to fertilizer, seed and soil.

Kingdoms daily are offered for a horse, any kind of horse so long as he has four legs, but preferably one that knows a little more about the intricacies of plowing than his unseasoned driver. From hoe to tractor in six uneasy lessons is the book of the month, and bankers, munition workers, clerks, mechanics, and even writers, sit humbly at the barn sill of the nearest farmer, seeking advice or, more hopefully, help.

Listen in some morning on the 8:15, and you'll hear male adult America in all its ageless enthusiasm, humor, and rare mixture of self-depreciation and assurance on its way to planting the world's record victory gardens.

A Polish Pandora's Box

The Polish Government is not making out a very good case for itself in the dispute between it and Russia. To have raised the question about the murder of Polish officers was in the first place a diplomatic blunder, since the ground for Polish suspicion was a Nazi charge. Now the Polish Government, though dropping the move for an inquiry by the International Red Cross, raises another issue by asking for release of Poles held in Russia.

Polish concern over the killing of thousands of Polish officers is understandable; likewise the status of Poles held in Russia is obviously a legitimate interest of the Polish Government. But neither the demand for an investigation of the murders nor this latest move can contribute to the simultaneously stated purpose of the Polish Government to work for unity between itself and its allies. On the contrary, this new statement may give rise to further recriminations between Russia and Poland.

But worse than this, it may arouse suspicions on a wider scale. The emphasis with which London dissociates itself from this document shows that the British are aware of the dangers in it and are determined not to provide any basis for assumptions that the Polish-Russian rift conceals some even more serious maneuvering among members of the United Nations.

It is plain that the Polish Government is playing around the edges of a veritable Pandora's box which the Nazis cleverly invited them to open. Their latest statement shows them all too reluctant to close the cover without just one more peep inside.

Persian Corridor

In the last few days news dispatches have hinted that Hitler's first move of the Spring would be toward the taking of Leningrad—to keep the Finns fighting and give the Nazi line in Russia a northern anchor. If such should prove to be the German plan there may well be an additional reason for striking in the North. That is the prospect that Russia's supply problem will be much easier in the South than around the Baltic.

The Murmansk route is particularly hazardous at this season, when Arctic ice pushes convoys down close to the German air bases in Norway and twenty-hour daylight gives Nazi planes good hunting. Conversely over the other main avenue for Allied aid to Russia—through Iran—supplies are now pouring into the Caucasus in volume. Americans have been "workin' on the railroad," and a truck route from the Persian Gulf has been extended close to the Caspian Sea. In addition the air is carrying some supplies, particularly planes, over the Iranian mountains and into Russia.

One correspondent reports covering the road in five days with a fleet of 300 trucks, and another says the material is flowing in faster than the Russians can pick it up. This route is long, particularly the 15,000 miles by sea from America, but supplies can be diverted from the big American base in Eritrea. The old Burma Road traffic is said to have been a mere trickle beside that moving through this "Persian Corridor." While Russia depends chiefly on her own production, this aid from the Allies may provide the margin which will make any new Nazi drive for the Caucasus hopeless.

The Bookshelf

Voyage to Murmansk

Fred Herman is a merchant seaman and also a pretty good reporter. In his DYNAMITE CARGO (New York: Vanguard. $2) he takes the reader on a factual convoy trip aboard a new American Liberty Ship, the Jason, to Murmansk.

Anybody with a taste for the 1943 version of adventure on the high seass will find pulsing, graphic (possibly too graphic for some) description in this eyewitness account. Mr. Herman has built up his drama by giving incident and detail, thus endowing his book with value as a source of information about these brave argosies in the Arctic.

In a library of books about the war, this will have its place as a good statement about one phase of the total-war problem although its value is somewhat reduced because censorship deletes the arithmetic on losses. Mr. Herman attempts to get around that by having a Gloucester fisherman, a member of the Jason's crew, estimate that only 10 per cent of the stuff gets through and later having the fisherman say that his reckoning had been slightly tinged with New England conservatism.

From the account of the four-day steady attack on the convoy by Nazi fliers (many of whom turn out to be Norwegians and Finns) and submarines, the reader is left wondering whether the estimate really was conservative. One begins to comprehend why the Americans and British could boast of how much they dispatched to Russia and why the Russians could complain of the trickle they received.

It's been a pretty tough winter up in the Arctic and Barents Sea. Fred Herman gives a brisk glimpse of just how tough. R. R. M.

Our Readers Say—

Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill Resolution

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Few will deny that the American people are practically unanimous in wanting three things: First, victory in the war; Second, no more wars after this one; Third, a better life after the peace.

World War One was advertised as the war to end all wars. But because we fumbled the peace, it turned out to be not the sterilizer of the war germ that we hoped for, but an incubator for more war. By losing the peace, in a sense we lost the war also. We must not make that blunder again.

Success in the peace is almost impossible without a plan. This time we must know where we are headed.

How then should we start to plan a better world to come? Four United States Senators, Ball of Minnesota and Burton of Ohio, Republicans, Hill of Alabama and Hatch of New Mexico, Democrats, have shown us the way. Joining together, they have introduced a Senate Resolution which proposes that the United States shall take the lead in forming an organization of the United Nations for the following purposes:

> To win the war; and then
>
> To look after countries freed from the Axis till they can do so for themselves;
>
> To help Nations that need help;
>
> To settle disagreements between Nations by peaceful means; and
>
> To prevent future aggression through a United Nations military force.

* * *

The Resolution advises also that member nations should agree to seek no new territory. All this is sound doctrine.

The plan we make should leave plenty of room for adjustment. But if we want the coming peace to put an end to war once and for all, and if it is to bring a better life to the peoples of the earth, we must have some notion which road will take us where we want to go. Otherwise we are more than likely to fail as we failed last time.

No conference since the world began has ever had to deal with problems so many, so complicated, and so vital as the coming peace conference. No conference was ever so well worth planning for in advance.

Making our general position clear beforehand will help the peace conference beyond measure. It will also let the United Nations know where we stand, and make it easier for them to stand with us.

We must have lasting peace. It is our clear responsibility to see that our children shall not be forced to pay the dreadful price of a still more terrible war hereafter—the dreadful price in life, in health and wealth, and in happiness.

* * *

The isolationists, who did all they could to send us into the war unprepared, at present are trying to send us unprepared into the peace. By doing precisely what they still continue to recommend, we lost the peace last time and are at war today.

The Ball Resolution, above described, is strictly non-political. It is neither for the Administration nor against it. It is for the United States of America, and between all nations a just and permanent peace. It should be passed without delay.

There is little time to waste. If you agree that our country should look ahead and take the lead through the prompt passage of the Ball Resolution (S. 114), why not write to Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, D. C., and tell him what you want done? That is the way to make democracy work.

Washington GIFFORD PINCHOT

V-Mail Film

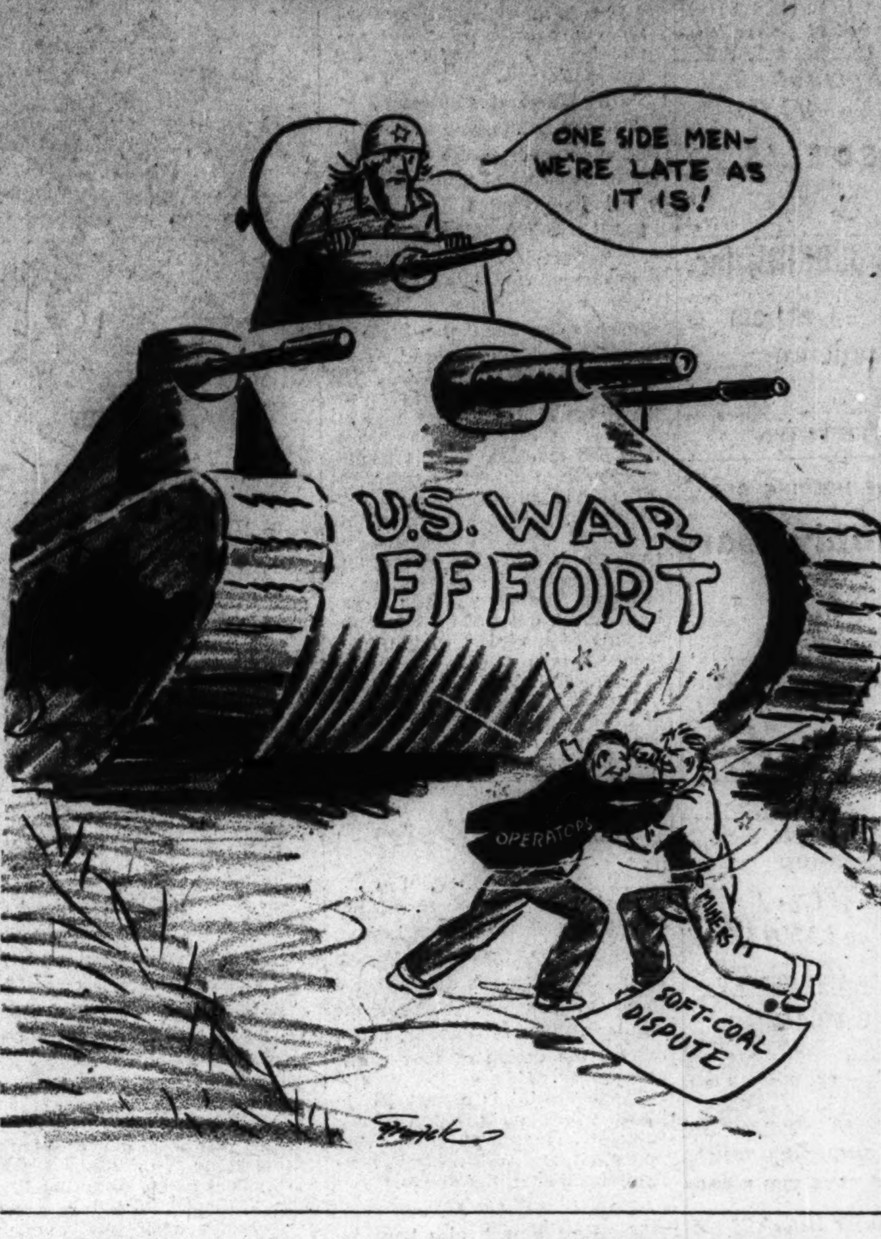
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was noted in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor that an article pertaining to Navy V-Mail erroneously stated that V-Mail occasionally left San Francisco by surface ship. I have been Officer-in-Charge of the Navy V-Mail station at San Francisco since the V-Mail service was first established and I wish to state that V-Mail film containing letters properly written have never left the States by surface ship. V-Mail film always is transported to various outlying Pacific V-mail stations by air.

San Francisco ENSIGN G. A. VANNAH
Officer in Charge V-Mail Division

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Too Important to Be Held Up



A British Comment on a U. S. Soldier's Letter

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read recently a reprint of the letter in The Christian Science Monitor written by "C. B.," a soldier from Louisiana, and our press alluded to it as one of the finest letters ever written about England. I should like, if I may, to say something in return to America, for I have stayed in the United States both in the East and in the West, and have many friends in your great country.

First then, we over here, under the generic term of Britishers, are sincerely and utterly amazed at the generosity of you Americans, in the tributes which you pay to us and to our country. Personally I never get over the wonder of it, it is so spontaneous and so unexpected.

I have often heard us described in the past as the best hated nation in the world. The sort of people who conquered a great part of it by simply arriving and running up the Union Jack on a flagstaff! But to find ourselves thought of and even spoken of as though we were in any way heroic, well, we simply can't take it in.

I do not suppose any nation in the world takes itself less seriously than we do, and when we describe ourselves as the "Bulldog Breed," and talk about the old Lioness with her Cubs around her fiercely wagging her tail, it is always with the tongue in the cheek, as the saying goes.

Our late King, whom we all loved so dearly, was so astonished at the affection and esteem of his people that he once commented on it and said, "I wonder why they like me so much, I'm such an ordinary fellow!" There you have it in a nutshell—King and people, all ordinary fellows. And when he passed on, we mourned him as a family who had lost a father, for he meant just that to each one of us. Today we have another King and Queen, who have toiled, suffered and lost with us in this world-wide struggle for freedom, and it is the same thing again, a large family within a single Empire.

* * *

If we seem to you to have any special spiritual or mental qualities, I think it is because a war such as this one acts as a refining fire, and some of the dross which clung to us formerly has been eliminated in the furnace of suffering. There are so few among us who have not lost some one most dear, either on active service or in the blitz, and it is for their sake that we feel that we can never give in and never cease to fight until the enemy has been overcome, that their sacrifice may have been worth while.

As for the material things that "C. B." talks about, they really amount to very little, and we are in fact too busy to miss them so it is easy to go without. We still have (just!) enough coupons to keep us decently clothed, and more than enough to eat, and if we now walk where we used to drive in a car it is much better for us, and bicycles have once more come into their own.

In fact, honesty compels me to state that what I feel about "C. B." and many others, is that they are a great deal too generous in their estimate of our national character, pleasant and stimulating though their attitude is.

We are as a nation extremely insular, and when traveling abroad most forbidding, and we never open our mouths unless spoken to first! At the slightest hint of criticism about ourselves or our country, our hackles rise at once, and we can make ourselves very unpleasant. We may be critical about our own shortcomings, but that is for us, and for no one else. We are an old country and jealous of our many possessions; so, do you wonder we are fighting tooth and nail to get them back? And even here I feel constrained to say that that is because we believe our dependencies to be better off and better governed under our rule, than they would be otherwise.

We are also very reserved and very shy. It is not that we don't want to be friendly, but we are so diffident in taking the first step. I was immensely interested and entertained in reading that "Short Guide to Great Britain," published by your War and Navy Departments. It made me laugh aloud to read the many true things the authors found to say about us. You know what Robert Burns said:

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!

"Please Keep Off the Grass" would have been a wonderful title for that pithy little book—the grass of the average Britisher's susceptibility.

There is only one sentence I should have left out if I had been the compilers, and that is the severely printed admonition, *never* criticize their King and Queen. Had the authors paused for one moment to think they would have put a blue pencil mark through that sentence in the script as both unnecessary and absurd. Why, you people are as loyal to our Royal Family as we are, and that is saying a lot!

I was in California during the Coronation, and while in Los Angeles was persuaded to go to one of the public schools and give a talk on England. As I entered the class-room feeling nervous the first thing that caught my eye, was an immense portrait of the King and Queen.

* * *

And now, to switch once more over from us to you, don't you think this war has changed us both? Human sympathy can do much, but human intercourse a great deal more. A bridge has been flung across the Atlantic more wonderful even than the Golden Gate, a bridge of understanding and singleness of purpose between the world's two greatest freedom-loving peoples. Your President and our Mr. Churchill have done much to build it, but your kindness and practical help, given to us without stint long before you entered the war, have secured for it a firm foundation on a rock of mutual friendship and esteem. And now you are one with us, and we are one with you.

I can find nothing finer either spoken or read by an American about England, than the closing lines of "White Cliffs," that lovely poem by one who lived and loved while over here. There is nothing to touch them for their beauty of thought and expression,

I have found much to hate here,
much to forgive,
But in a world where England is
finished and dead,
I do not wish to live.

WINIFRED V. KNOCKER
Bassingham, Lincolnshire, England

The Wide Horizon

Islanders—but Not Isolated

By Norton Webb

Study and education in postwar problems took a new turn the other day. New York's Borough of Richmond, or Staten Island as it is best known, claims pioneer honors in setting the example for all American communities by launching a community-wide campaign to encourage its 180,000 people to "prepare for organizing and developing the future new democratic world order."

The campaign was carefully prepared by the island's new Postwar Planning Council whose enthusiastic chairman is Dr. Clarence C. Stoughton, president of Staten Island's Wagner Memorial Lutheran College on Grymes Hill. Membership in the council, which is financed by the Staten Island Council of Social Agencies, is free to all.

Enlisting the help of the island's civic groups, like Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, American Legion, CDVO, League of Women Voters, Professional and Women's Club, the council set April 22 as Postwar Planning Day in the whole of the 57-square-mile island borough that so gracefully guards the entrance to New York's stately harbor, 93 per cent of whose people reside in houses.

* * *

Arrival of Postwar Day saw the island's high school students break the ice by holding morning rallies and forums on the subject in New Dorp and McKee High Schools and Staten Island Day School with prominent guest speakers making addresses. The main gun, mobilizing all Staten Islanders' interest in postwar affairs, was fired when O. G. Pouch, president of Kiwanis, rose at a luncheon at the Meurot Club in St. George, to greet 150 representative men and women and prominent guests. St. George is the terminus of the famous island ferries.

Postwar Planning Day's distinguished guests were Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, Manhattan, and Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of international relations of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. Adding an international touch were Miss Toni Sender, refugee and former German Reichstag member, soon to be an American citizen, who urged Americans to support a liberal revolution in Germany; Miss Pin Pin T'an of the Coordinating Committee on Inter-American Affairs, and Miss Lisa Sergio, ex-secretary to Mussolini and radio commentator.

Dr. Shuster told the islanders what he believed would be the elementary postwar problems facing the man in the street. He appealed to all participating island groups to arrange within their individual bodies for a bold approach to thinking in terms of international planning. The educator suggested each ask himself, "What will the world look like after the defeat in two years of Germany and her satellites?" Can, for instance, the United Nations bridge the gap between themselves and Europe's groups now so valiantly resisting Hitlerism?

Dr. Shuster warned of five trouble spots: Poland, with frontier and religious issues; France, with a bitter government problem; Germany, in a crushed state; Italy, with a lost empire, and the Near East, needing Christian support.

* * *

Staten Island's Postwar Day afternoon saw as its main event 500 members of women's groups attend a panel in McKee Auditorium under the distinguished chairmanship of Mrs. Sporborg with the theme, "Women of Today and the World of Tomorrow." Mrs. Sporborg said unpreparedness for peace after World War One followed by unpreparedness for World War Two should be a stinging lesson to all.

While on my reportorial jaunt to St. George to gather my material for this story, I was impressed by the posters, flags, salvage stations, war bond selling activities and other signs clearly denoting Staten Island was doing its share to win the war. A member of the Treasury's War Loan staff there told me how well the island was doing. Thus this patriotic community is not only pulling as a unit to help win the war, but blazing a new trail in community history by collective efforts also to win the peace.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Sail, Not Drift

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving: To reach the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail, and not drift, nor lie at anchor.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

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